The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,922—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1897.

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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	20th Feb.
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th ,,
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	13th ,,
B.I. AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	20th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th ,,
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th ,,
B.I. OCEANA	6603	E. Stewart	1st May.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th ,,
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th ,,

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

As vessels from Bombay are forbidden to land Passengers at Marseilles the Mail steamers will proceed direct from BRINDISI to LONDON, without calling at intermediate ports, and thus secure an accelerated transit.

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Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster on the quarter-deck at 1-15 p.m., in order that the necessary inspection may take place with as little delay as possible.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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For further particulars apply to

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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Apl. 1897
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,140	1st Mar. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	12th Apl.
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,709	12th March.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
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Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	21st Feb., 1897.

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S.S. PO ....4th March 1897.

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1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

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FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,693 tons, on the 18th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 18th February, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, about 15th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND RANGOON.

S. S. "ROMA," 2,727 tons, about 15th February.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 27th February.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,698 tons, on or about 15th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Friday noon.
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	19th Mar. 1897.
MELBOURNE	4080	Duchateau	16th April ,,

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Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
The S. S. "YARRA"	Flandin	4,255	11th March 97

Four weekly departures thereafter.

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A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers, on Board. Heavy baggage to be sent on board on the day of departure between 8 and 10 a.m.

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For freight and passage apply to

T. YATSUI,
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[illegible] Fluid Extract of	2 4	4 0	7
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,,	,, 3in. ,, ,,	36	0
,,	Russian or Toola Silver Cigarette Case	30	0
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,,	Serviette Rings cased in pairs Rs. 32, 34, 36, and	42	0
,,	Card Case for Ladies, Memo. Tablet and Pencil	100	0
,,	Mounted Cut Glass Salt Bottles ... Rs. 4-8 to	48	0
,,	Cased Bottle, solid with heavy chasing for Salts	45	0
,,	,, ,, Fluted for Perfume ... Rs. 38 and	60	0
,,	Perfume Bottle, solid Screw Top, 5 in. high, 2½in. diameter	150	0
,,	Do. Do. Do. 6in. high, 3in. diameter.		
,,	Comfit Boxes, circular flat with rounded top and bottom ... Rs. 36 and	60	0
,,	Handle Curling Tongs	24	0
,,	Writing Set—Pen, Paper, Knife, Pencil, and Ink Bottle	70	0
,,	Button Hook and Shoe Slip	18	0
,,	Miniature Hand Mirror	30	0
,,	Paper Clip, Tortoise Shell Base	30	0
,,	Five-minutes Candlestands, cut ... Rs. 5, 6-6, and	6	8
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H. M. KISCH,
Offg. Director-Genl. of the Post Office of India.
Calcutta, the 1st February, 1897.

URGENT.

RETIRED HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS and PRIVATE PRACTITIONERS who are willing to undertake PLAGUE DUTY in Thana District or to relieve Hospital Assistants deputed on such duty, and retired compounders and others who wish employment as Inspectors, are requested to register their names and qualifications with the Civil Surgeon, Thana.

A. C. LYON,
Collector, Thana.

NOTICE.

WITH a view to preventing the BUBONIC FEVER, which is now committing such ravages in Bombay, spreading to Hyderabad, where many people are fleeing for safety, the Government of His Highness the Nizam are adopting certain precautionary measures. These are:—

(1) The detention at Wadi of *all* Second and Third Class Passengers, from Stations west of Wadi, for a few hours, to admit of a thorough examination and the treatment, by duly qualified Medical Officers, of any one found to be ill. Females will be attended to by a Lady Doctor. First Class Passengers, being few in number, are examined immediately on the arrival of the trains, and passed at once, or detained for treatment, as may be considered desirable.

(2) Registers are maintained at Wadi Station of all passengers coming from the Bombay side, and of their addresses while here. This will enable the local Medical Officers to have passengers under observation for a week or ten days, so that any case of illness can be at once attended to, and approved methods of disinfecting used to prevent the spread of the contagion.

(3) All Through Booking to Stations on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways from Stations west of Wadi is strictly prohibited. Fresh tickets must therefore be purchased at Wadi.

(4) The importation into Hyderabad Territory of any food-grains from Poona or any Stations west of Poona is prohibited. Any such consignments of grain will not be permitted to pass the Customs Houses.

(5) There is a Refreshment Room at Wadi Station and also a Dharamsala, so that all classes of passengers can be accommodated during their enforced stay there.

It will be seen that His Highness' Government are endeavouring to make the restrictions as little irksome as possible, considering how grave is the danger that threatens. But the effect of these measures will be considerably neutralized unless passengers of all classes co-operate with the Government, and thus render unnecessary any resort to more stringent measures. All passengers are, therefore, earnestly requested to frankly and truly answer all the questions put by the Medical Officers at Wadi and also at Vikarabad, for the earlier a case is taken in hand the greater the chance of recovery.

HORMASJEE N. VAKEEL,
Secy., H. H. the Nizam's Govt.,
Judicial, Police and General Depnts. (Medical).
Hyderabad, 8th February, 1897.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge of the Bombay Arsenal up to the 15th March, 1897, for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores (more or less to the Bombay Arsenal from 1st April, 1897, to the 31st March, 1898.) The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original Tender.

II. Printed forms of "Lists" or "Schedules" (I. O. Form 104 or 105) of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of tenders being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable on application in writing to this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 22nd February to 13th March 1897, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. on payment at the rate of Re. one per set of forms.

III. Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock Noon on Monday, the 15th March, 1897. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

IV. Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their addresses in full.

V. Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (Sundays and holidays excepted).

T. FOWLE, MAJOR, R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.
Bombay, 12th February, 1897.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, of the Company, No. 10, Shams Munzil, Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th February, 1897, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Director's Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1896.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To elect a Chairman of the Board for the ensuing year.
5. To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. A. F. Ferguson as Auditor in the place of Mr. H. S. Symons.
6. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
7. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 13th February, 1897.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 24th February, 1897, both days inclusive.

ASQUITH & LORD, —TAILORS, BREECHES— —MAKERS, SHIRT— —MAKERS, OUTFITTERS.

APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS,
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS.
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
5, ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS in different Technological subjects will be held at the above Institute under the authority of the CITY and GUILDS of LONDON INSTITUTE and are OPEN to CANDIDATES throughout India.

Applications accompanied by a fee of Rs. 5 naming the subjects in which the Candidate seeks to be examined for the current year, must reach the Principal of the above Institute before MONDAY, 8th March.

No Application after that date is admissible.

The dates of holding the Examinations will be notified hereafter, but probably they will be in the 2nd Week of May.

For further Particulars address PRINCIPAL of the Institute, Byculla, Bombay.

NOWROSJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

LOST.—A CURRENCY NOTE for Rs. 1,000 bearing No. W-72, 27156, somewhere between Bazar Gate and the Bank of Bombay. A Reward of Rs. 25 will be given to any person who finds it and brings it to the firm of the Undersigned, at No. 247, Bazar Gate Street. Any one keeping it with him or appropriating it will be dealt with according to the law.

એબજી શીવજી,
i.e., EBJI SIVJI.
Bombay, 13th February, 1897.

CHLORINE.

THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders,
Re. 1-8-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Blackwood and teakwood furniture, consisting of drawing-room sofas and chairs, drawing-room, dressing and washhand tables, wardrobe, chest of drawers, teapoys, etc.

1 ebonized square pianoforte, Cantante resonants by Richard Lipp.

On account and at the risk of Nowrozally Jan Mahomed, ex s. s. Bhopal—

30 T. S. and Co. 913-1—55 cases lampware.

On account and at the risk of Allarakhia Devraj, ex s. s. Bhopal.

S. T. S. and Co. 902⅓, 64, 7-15—13 cases lampware.

On account of the concerned ex s. s. Ehrenfels—

B. and E. P. 5 cases of quarts and 5 cases of pints champagne damaged by sea-water.

On account of the concerned—

1 case 24 dozen umbrellas, 23, 24, and 25 inches, 8 ribs.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 strong-built landau.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF WASTES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the New Great Eastern Mill, Chinchpoogly, by order of the Agents of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld., and on account at the risk of Framjee Hormusjee Bode—

	cwt.	qr.	lbs.
Clean sized ends	134	1	0
No 1 Oily hard waste	7	0	24
Coloured waste	83	1	8

On account and at the risk of Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co.—

	cwts.	qr.	lbs.
Dirty hard waste	83	3	11
Winding waste	30	3	10
Clean hard waste	9	1	3
No. 10s Reeling waste	51	0	20
Small unsized ends	7	1	22

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the New Great Eastern Mills, Chinchpoogly, by order of the Agent of the new Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld., and on account and at the risk of Hasanali Mahomedali—

2 second-hand intermediate frames.
5 second-hand roving frames.
1 second-hand Flyer Throstle.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 15th February, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 8, Berkely Place, Byculla, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass and crockery ware, table and hanging lamps, China and Japanese vases, table ornaments, carpets, pictures, &c., the property of G. LITTLE Esq.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 15th February, 1897.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs.	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000 =	„	9,000,00
RESERVE FUND	„ 4,130,000 =	„	8,260,01

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.
Strlar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance) from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.
(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON
GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED MR. HASSUMBHAI RAHIMTOOLA KHAIRAZ, TO SIGN our Firm from this DATE.

NANSEE KHAIRAZ & CO.
Bombay. 10th February, 1897.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB of WESTERN INDIA will be held on TUESDAY, the 16th February, 1897, at 9 A.M.

TOM LEMESURIER,
Honorary Secretary.
Poona, 16th January, 1897.

NOTICE.
BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY,
INCLUDES TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

THE Agent and Chief Engineer B. and N.-W. Railway, Gorakhpur, is prepared to receive Tenders up to 8th March, 1897, for supply of CASTOR, and AXLE OILS, from 1st April 1897, to 31st March, 1898.

Form of Tender, at Rs. 2 each, giving full particulars, can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

HARRY P. DICK,
Storekeeper, B. and N.-W. Railway.
Samastipur, 9th February, 1897.

TO ARMY ARSENAL AND COMMISSARIAT CONTRACTORS, RAILWAYS, SHIP CHANDLERS, &c.

MESSRS. MARTIN COHEN AND Co. NO LONGER REPRESENT us in Bombay or elsewhere for the Sale of our Canvas, Tarpaulins, Twines, Vitre Cloth, etc.

Our Agents in India are for Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces.

MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
and for Panjaub and Scinde,
MESSRS. A. McHINCH & Co.,
Karachi,

with both of whom a stock of our goods will be kept, and from whom Samples, Prices, and any particulars can be obtained.

(Signed) THE BOASE SPINNING Co., LD.,
of Dundee, Scotland.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 24th February, 1897, for the supply of:—

"500 Tons of RANGOON, MOULMEIN, or SAM TEAK LOGS for delivery at the rate of 250 TONS per month, commencing not later than 15th March, 1897.

2. Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's Locomotive Premises, Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of shipment, shewing clearly whether the timber tendered is Moulmein, Rangeon, or Siam.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th February, 1897.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED
£12,000,000 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 6
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE. INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

INVESTED FUNDS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE Insurance at Current Rates.

LIFE: Whole Term, Short Period, and Endowment Assurance issued at moderate rates.

9-10ths of Profits in Participating Class divided amongst Policy-holders.

The LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS, of 35s. per cent. per annum, or £8-15 per cent. for the quinquennium has been declared at each valuation and compares favourably with that of the very best Proprietary or Mutual Companies.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

Size 14 in. by 18 in.

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HAND-BOOK.
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE ... Rs. 5
Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

NOTWITHSTANDING THE DIFFICULTY OF OBTAINING WORKMEN ALL ORDERS

FOR TAILORING AND SHIRTS, DRESSMAKING, BOOTS AND SHOES, SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

ARE BEING EXECUTED WITH THE USUAL DISPATCH.

BOMBAY.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers,
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY. BANGKOK. BATAVIA. BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. COLOMBO. FOOCHOW. HAMBURG.

HANKOW. HIOGO. ILOILO. LYONS. MANILA. NAGASAKI. NEW YORK. PEKING.

PENANG. RANGOON. SAIGON. SANFRANCISCO SINGAPORE. TIENTSIN. YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay. Calcutta. Rangoon. Colombo. Penang. Thaiping. Deli (Sumatra).

Singapore. Bangkok. Kwala Lumpor. Batavia. Sourabaya. Hongkong. Shanghai.

Hankow. Foochow. Manila. Yokohama. Kobe. Tientsin

BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | THE CITY BANK, LIMITED
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT per annum and for shorter periods a rate which may be ascertained on application.

[illegible]
Bombay Agency Elphinstone Circle.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiera

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

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'Having myself worked upon similar bases in my 'History of the Chinese Secret Societies,' and in my 'Uranographie Chinoise,' I am perhaps allowed to be a competent judge with respect to the immense lore brought to bear upon the subject by Mr. O'Neill, whose book will prove to be a new starting point in the investigation of religious myths.'

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NOTES.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 9-50m., 10-53a. Low water, 4-15m., 3-58a.
Government Telegraph Department examination.
Bombay Volunteer Rifles meeting at Gooria.
Bombay Presidency Famine Fund meeting, Secretariat, 4-15 p.m.
Meeting of the University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Lecture on "Reminiscences of North American Life," 8-45 p.m. (For men only.)
Tivoli Theatre, the Strand Comedy Company.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Florida entered the dock on Friday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Peshawur left the dock on Friday, and the steamers Ganges and Kola left it on Saturday.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY SERVANT.—Mr. Rustomji Hormusji, a Parsee, has reported to the police that a servant of his whom he entrusted with Rs. 200 to be paid into the National Bank absconded with the same.

FIRE IN A WOOD DEPOT.—On Friday morning, a fire broke out amongst some dealwood planks, stored in a wood depot, belonging to one Mahomed Dada, and situated in Don Tad Cross Lane. As soon as the flames were discovered, a number of neighbours entered the depot and extinguished the fire, but not before damage to the extent of Rs. 100 was done. The Babulla Tank, Fort, and Byculla steamers arrived, but were not brought into requisition. The outbreak is believed to be due to a lighted biddee being thrown amongst some wood shavings, which were lying in the depot.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Elizabeth Moses, a Madrasi widow, aged thirty years, who was conveyed from her residence, at Haines Road, to the J. J. Hospital, on Thursday last, suffering from extensive burns on her body, died at the hospital on the following evening. On Thursday midnight deceased was stooping over a water chatty taking out some water to drink, when one end of her saree caught fire from a naked kerosine oil lamp, which was burning close by, and she was burnt before the flames could be extinguished by the persons who were aroused by her screams. At an inquest held by the coroner, on view of the body of the deceased, the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death from burns.

BHOWNUGGUR NEWS.—Our local correspondent, writing on Wednesday, says:—A notorious pickpocket, who was arrested for stealing gold and silver ornaments of a fellow-passenger while travelling in a mixed train, some two months back, has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment with the alternative of a fine of Rs. 100 by the Deputy Political Agent, Jetalsar. His accomplice is also sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.—A Bhil woman was arrested at Jetalsar last week for the offence of having removed the necklace of a girl, a fellow-passenger in the mixed train, leaving Rajkot at 8-30 p.m.—Great precautionary measures are being taken here to guard against the importation of bubonic plague. All the passengers coming by steamer are thoroughly examined by a doctor before allowing them to enter the city. All trains are also closely checked at Wadhwan, Dhola, Botad, Songad, Chital, and Jetalsar.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—An enquiry was held, on Saturday, at Worlee, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, respecting the death of Radhabai, a Hindu woman, aged seventeen years, wife of one Balla Bhasker, a carpenter, residing at Worlee Pakady Road. Deceased was married about ten years ago, and lived happily with her husband and his parents. She was in the habit of going to a wady in the locality to collect plums from a tree. About 4 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, Radhabai was found missing from home, and her mother-in-law naturally concluded that she might have gone to the oart to gather fruits as she used to do. A search was made for her in the oart, but she was not to be found. However, on looking into a well, close by her favourite tree, the mother-in-law noticed the deceased's hands on the surface of the water. The police were informed, and the body of the woman was brought out, life being then extinct. There were no external marks of violence on the body, and all the ornaments she had been wearing were safe. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was returned.

SUICIDE UNDER THE DELIRIUM OF BUBONIC FEVER.—On Friday afternoon, Bayabai, aged twenty-five years, the kept mistress of one Succaram Annaji, residing at Purbadavie Road, committed suicide by jumping into a well, close by her house, during the delirium of bubonic fever. From an enquiry held by the coroner on view of the body of the deceased on the following day, it appears that Bayabai had been suffering from the prevailing epidemic for eight days, with a bubo on her right groin. She was treated at home by her paramour who gave her brandy and soda, and applied homeopathic remedies to the bubo. She was not taken to the Arthur Road Hospital, because the man stated that he was not aware of its existence. On Friday last deceased became delirious, and about half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon while Succaram had gone out to fetch a bottle of soda water for her, she jumped into a well close by the house. Succaram returned home, and finding the deceased missing from the house, went to the well, and looking in, saw her saree floating on the surface of the water. The police were informed and the body was removed from the well, life being then extinct. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

A DISHONEST SERVANT AND RECEIVERS OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday last, Inspector Manley brought on remand and again charged Bhawanishunker Keshew, a servant in the employ of Mr. Maneckji Merwanji Dalal, a Parsee, residing at the Girgaum Back Road, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft as a servant of gold, diamond, and pearl jewellery, of the aggregate value of Rs. 8,508, belonging to his master and also with dishonestly breaking open the box containing the property. Four other persons who have been arrested by the police in connection with the theft were also charged with dishonestly receiving and retaining stolen property. The circumstances regarding the theft and the arrest of the principal offender at the Surat station, while travelling from Bandora to Wadhwan, have been reported. After his arrest, Bhawanishunker made a statement which led to the arrest at Poona of the rest of the accused, whose names are Mahomed Hoosein, Baloo Buddin, Ali Mohidin, and Ameena, a woman. His Worship on the evidence convicted all the accused, except No. 4, who was discharged. No. 1 was sentenced to an accumulated term of three years' rigorous imprisonment. Nos. 2 and 3 to eighteen months, and No. 5 to three months' like punishment.

A DIVER DROWNED.—About 7 o'clock, on Wednesday morning last, Bhowdin Nanumya, a kalassie employed on board a launch, belonging to Messrs. Shepherd and Co., was carrying a sheet of zinc from the wharf at Mody Bunder, on to his launch, which was then lying alongside. The sheet accidentally slipped out of the hand and fell into the sea. The man, thinking that he would be dismissed from the service for the accident, commenced crying. A diver, named Mahomed Esak Shavoo Dervish, aged thirty years, employed on board the diver boat belonging to the Bombay Port Trust, came up, and on being offered a rupee by Bhowdin, undertook to dive in and recover the sheet. The diver tied one end of a rope to a crow-bar, and having lowered it into the water, tied the other end to an iron ring on the wharf, and then holding the rope dived in. He came up within a minute, and said that he had found the sheet and then dived again to bring it out, but the unfortunate man never rose again to the surface of the water. Information was given to the police, who dragged the spot, but failed to recover the man. About 7 o'clock, on Saturday morning, a policeman was going round in the police boat, when he noticed the body of the deceased floating on the surface of the water at Mazagon. The sepoy towed the body to the Mody Bay, and brought it on the bunder. There were no external marks of violence on the body. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday, at Bori Bunder, touching the death of the deceased, when a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DEATH OF A JOURNALIST.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Bhagwantrao Vasudew Ghumre, on Friday evening, at his residence at Sonapur Street, at the age of 53 years, owing to fever brought on by shock and depression on seeing his wife and only son confined to bed with fever. Mr. Ghumre, although serving as a clerk at the Presidency Executive Engineer's office for a long period, was during the share mania time connected with the editorial staff of the then daily Anglo-Marathi journal, entitled the *Suduyan Bodhak*. He devoted his leisure hours to extensive reading and literary pursuit. He published in pamphlet form an English translation of Persian Tales and Four Derveshis under the name of "Half-hour Daily Amusement. He compiled a dictionary of English and Marathi synonyms. He was the author of the Marathi Translations of Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona, and of several Oriental Tales. He was also the co-proprietor of "Dnyan Mitra Press," where he published and edited for some time, with the assistance of his brother, two journals, one entitled the *Daivadnya Dipika*, for the benefit of the Daivadnya community, and the other, entitled the *Saumarga Dipika*, for the use of the general public. He had the interest of the Daivadnya community (of which he was a member) at heart. He was one of the directors of the Daivadnya Caste Fund, and lately took steps in getting it reorganised and set going, for the help of the poor and needy. He was always plain-spoken, caring very little for fear or favour, either in public prints or at private meetings, regarding certain disputed questions. Mr. Ghumre's loss will be keenly felt by all with whom he came in contact.

A JOURNEY INTERRUPTED.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Favel, of the Criminal Investigation Department, prosecuted Rama Fakeera alias Vanmali, lately a servant in the employ of Mr. Kaikobad Byramji Murzban, the head-master of the New High School, residing at Morland Road, on a charge of theft of a gold neck chain, four gold rings and a silver watch, &c., collectively valued at Rs. 201, belonging to his master, the complainant. It appears that during the absence of complainant from home between the hours of 9 a.m. and 7 p.m., on the 10th instant, the accused, who had been employed in the house for the last month, broke open a cupboard in the bed-room, and having abstracted the property therefrom, proceeded to the Fort, where he pledged the watch and one of the rings with an Irani, named Ardeshir. He then went to the market and purchased several clothes and a pair of shoes out of the money realised by the pledge. The same evening Rama proceeded to the Grant Road Railway station, and having obtained a third-class ticket for Surat, was waiting for the train, when he was arrested by a detective, who had been specially posted there, in consequence of a report made to the police by the complainant. On searching his person, the whole of the property except the articles pledged by him with the Irani was recovered. The accused then made a statement, and pointed out the Irani, from whom the pledged articles were recovered. The accused pleading guilty to the charge was sentenced by the court to six months' rigorous imprisonment; and the property was returned to the complainant. Mr. Murzban informed the court that he wished to offer the sum of Rs. 32, which was recovered from the accused, to the poor-box, and the clothes to the Arthur Road Hospital for the use of patients. His Worship accepted the offer with thanks.

THANA NEWS.—A Thana correspondent, writing on Saturday, says:—Rao Bahadur Daji Govind Gupte has been elected chairman of the Managing Committee, Thana Municipality, vice Rao Bahadur Ramchander Trimbak Acharya, resigned. The Municipality has taken precautionary measures to prevent the bubonic plague getting into the town, and appointed a Hospital Assistant with a couple of policemen at Nawapada Point on the Bombay road in order to examine all travellers and to send to the hospital if anyone is found affected by the plague. The town is now overcrowded with fugitives from Bombay, and I am afraid there will be scarcity of water in April next. There are about 4,000 passengers who daily visit Bombay, and they imported a few bubonic plague cases lately. Unfortunately, on the 11th instant, two indigenous cases occurred in Mr. Ratansi's house, which is in the heart of the town and close to the bungalow of the Collector. The victims were Marwaris. There were two other cases in the same locality near the house of Mr. Bapujee, Nazar of the District Court.—We are sorry to lose the services of Dr. Kirtikar at the present juncture.—The remission of land revenue during the existing scarcity has not been authorized, although frequent representations were made to Government by the ryots, and consequently the latter have now begun to remit the annual assessments of their kharif land to the Taluka Talatis one after the other.—The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Nassik, arrived here last night, and the Commissioner, N. D., is expected this afternoon. A committee of the District Local Board is to be held in the evening on matters connected with the sanitary arrangements of the town.—Mr. Oliver, Educational Inspector, N. D., having inspected the Government schools, left for Kalyan on Friday.—On Thursday last, a Native Christian, Bernard Pimenta, was fined Rs. 15 by the Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate for bringing a false charge of assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation and insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace (Sections 352 and 504 I. P. C.) against a respectable resident of Charai. The fine was recovered, and paid to the accused as compensation under the provisions of the C. P. C. Amendment Act.—It is rumoured here that Mr. Penton, Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, is to be transferred to this district shortly.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before SIR CHARLES FARRAN, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

PRESUMPTION AS TO MHARKI VATAN LANDS.

SHRAWAN WALAD DHAKLYA AND OTHERS VS. KESHA WALAD MAHIPATI AND OTHERS.

THIS was a second appeal from the decision of Mr. C. H. Jopp, District Judge of Nasik, in Appeal No. 161 of 1894. The Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare appeared for the plaintiffs and appellants; and Mr. N. G. Chandawarker appeared for the respondents and defendants, Kesha walad Mahipati and others. There is a presumption that Mharki vatan lands belong to all the sharers in the Mharki vatan or to a particular branch thereof. Such presumption is however displaced, if one branch of the family or member of a branch is shown to be in possession of the lands for a considerable time. It will then lie on the other side to show that such possession does not indicate separate ownership, by proving that he or his branch has enjoyed a share of the profits of the lands.

Plaintiffs sued for partition and possession of their half share of a survey number specified by them, alleging that it belonged to them and defendants as joint vatan property, that it was actually in the possession of the defendants, but that the defendants used to pay to them (plaintiffs) their share of the profits. Plaintiffs also claimed Rs. 16-8-0 as their share of the profits for the three years from 1889-90 to 1891-92. The defendants denied that the land was the joint property of the parties, contending that it belonged to them and was in their exclusive possession, and that the suit was barred by Bombay Act III of 1874. The Subordinate Judge of Melegaon holding that the property in dispute was joint, that the plaintiffs had a share in it, that the claim was within time and that a suit was not barred by Bombay Act III of 1874, awarded the claim with costs. In appeal, the District Judge of Nasik reversed the decree of the Court of first instance and rejected the plaintiffs' claim, with all costs throughout on the plaintiffs'. Against this decision, the plaintiffs preferred an appeal to the High Court.

Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, in giving the court's decision, said: Though the argument of Mr. Khare that there is a presumption that Mharki vatan lands belong to all the sharers in the Mharki vatan or to a particular branch thereof is correct, yet that presumption is displaced if one branch of the family or member of a branch is shown to be in possession of the lands for a considerable time. It will then lie on the plaintiff to show that such possession does not indicate separate ownership by proving that he or his branch has enjoyed a share of the profits of the lands. This, though he has not expressed himself very fully, is, we think, what the District Judge in this case has held. The plaintiff does not allege possession in himself at any time, but alleges that he has received a share of the rents or profits. This he has failed in the opinion of the lower court to show. He, therefore, has failed to establish his right to partition. Decree confirmed with costs.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before SIR CHARLES FARRAN, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

THE BOMBAY DRAINAGE WORKS.

T. A. BULKLEY AND ANOTHER VS. THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE present appeal was based on further grounds on which both parties had agreed that the Appeal Court should give their decision. These grounds were not within the scope of the original appeal; but the parties had agreed that the decision of the Appeal Court should be obtained on them, in order to avoid the ambulatory course of having them decided after the matter went back to the lower court and was referred to the Commissioner, and was then brought again before the Appeal Court.

The plaintiffs appealed against the findings of the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabjee for the following among other reasons:—That the learned judge erred in holding that the manholes must be complete in themselves within the meaning of clauses 71 and 149 to 159 of the Colaba contracts before the plaintiffs were entitled to have work done therein measured up for interim payments. That he ought to have held that the plaintiffs, in respect of both the Colaba and Umarkhadi contracts, were entitled to have each item of work in manholes measured up and paid for as soon as it was complete within the meaning of the schedule of rates attached to the contractor. That the judge erred in holding that the successful passing of the water and disc tests might at any time, at the option of the defendants' engineer, be made a condition precedent to the monthly measurement and payment of work done under the contracts. That the learned judge ought to have held that the plaintiffs were entitled to have work measured up and paid for monthly provided it was complete within the meaning of the schedule of rates even though the water and disc tests had not been successfully applied or applied at all. That the learned judge erred in his finding on the thirty-second issue and ought to have held that the plaintiffs were entitled to have work measured up and paid for monthly provided it was complete within the meaning of the schedule of rates.

The arguments of counsel were heard during the day but were not finished at the rising of the court.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of H[illegible]tances to the Home Treasury by means of Council B[illegible] the 10th February 1897:—

Amount to be remitted during 1896-97	16,5[illegible]
Remitted from 1st April 1896 to 6th Feb. 1897	13,5[illegible]
Balance to be remitted from 7th February to 31st March 1897	2,9[illegible]

CRICKET MATCH AT BARODA.

PRINCE FATESINGRAO GAEKWAD'S LAXUMI VILLAS PALACE C. C. vs. BARODA HIGH SCHOOL C. CLUB.

THIS match was played on last Sunday afternoon on the Motibag Cricket ground and resulted in a win for the former club by eleven runs on the first innings. Play began exactly at 3 p.m. Laxumi Villas C. C. winning the toss, went in first to bat and scored forty-one runs. Prince Fatesingrao contributed fourteen runs to his side. V. B. Doctor, captain of the Baroda High School C C, bowled very well and took seven wickets for eight runs. Baroda High School C. C. then went in and scored only thirty runs, to which F. K. Dadachanji contributed fourteen runs. Prince Fatesingrao Gaekwad bowled exceedingly well, taking four wickets with consecutive balls. In the second innings Laxumi Villas C. C. lost seven wickets for forty-six runs. A. P. Bharucha contributed sixteen runs by steady cricket. V. B. Doctor again bowled well, taking five wickets for sixteen runs only. He also distinguished himself like Prince Fatesingrao by performing the "hat trick" in the second innings. The following is the full score and bowling analysis:—

LAXUMI VILLAS PALACE C. C.

First Innings.		2nd Innings.	
K B Shinde, b F K Dadachanji	1	c Contractor, b Bramhak Shatri	5
G R Situt, c Veval, b Doctor	9	c Bramhak shatri, b Doctor	7
Prince Fatesingrao, b Doctor	14	c Bramhak shatri, b Doctor	0
B V Gaekwad, b Doctor	0	b Doctor	0
A P Bharucha, b F K Dadachanji	0	not out	16
D C Mujumdar, c Vevai, b Doctor	1	c Desai, b Doctor	0
D S Sirdesai, b Doctor	1	b Doctor	9
Ahmedally, not out	8	b Vevai	0
B G Shindi, run out	5	not out	3
M A Desai, b Doctor	0	} to bat	
G S Hinguras, b Doctor	0		
Extras	2	Extras	6
Total	41	Total	46

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W	B	R	M	W
V B Doctor	55	18	2	7	85	16	8	5
F K Dadachanji	50	21	2	2				
Bramhakshatri					40	12	3	1
J B Patell					15	2	2	0
P N Veval					30	10	1	1

BARODA HIGH SCHOOL C C.

Bramhakshatri, c K B Shinde, b Bharucha	6
V B Doctor, run out	0
D G Contractor, run out	0
P N Veval, run out	1
F K Dadachanji, run out	14
P M Gheewalla, b B V Gaikwad	0
V U Shaha, b Prince Fatesingrao	4
H R Shaha, not out	0
D M Dadachanji, b Prince Fatesingrao	0
J B Patell, c Sirdesai, b Prince Fatesingrao	0
M B Desai, c Bharucha, b Prince Fatesingrao	0
Extras	5
Total	30

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
A P Bharucha	30	15	2	1
B Gaekwad	35	9	2	1
Prince Fatesingrao	9	1	0	4

THE PILGRIM QUESTION IN MADRAS.

THE public meeting convened by the Sheriff, on the requisition of Colonel Moore, President of the local Municipality, and others, to protest against Madras being made a pilgrim port, was held on Wednesday evening, and was largely attended.

On the motion of Archbishop Colgan, Colonel Moore was voted to the chair.

The following resolution, moved by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. R. G. Orr, and supported by Mr. G. G. Arbuthnot, Mr. Eardley Norton, Dr. Neild, Mr. Cook, Mr. John Adam, Mr. G. Subbramany Iyer and Mr. Glyn Barlow, was unanimously passed:—"That the citizens of Madras, in public meeting assembled, emphatically protest against the decision of the Government of India that Madras shall continue to be a pilgrim port, as unwise unnecessary and fraught at the present time with serious danger to the health, commerce and well-being both of this populous city and the Madras presidency generally. That this meeting learns with indignation and regret that the Government of India, in spite of remonstrances from the Government and every public body in Madras persists in adhering to a decision which at the present crisis is unjustifiable and most dangerous."

The speeches on the resolution, including the Chairman's opening address, were most vigorous. Mr G. G. Arbuthnot stated that it was proposed by the Madras Chamber of Commerce to telegraph to the London Chamber of Commerce invoking their powerful support to the resolution.

It was also resolved to telegraph the resolution to the Government of India.

A further resolution, moved by Mr. F. Rowlandson and passed unanimously, was:—"That this meeting, as representing the citizens of the ancient and important Presidency of Madras, tenders on behalf of its citizens and other residents of this law-abiding and productive territory its most sincere and respectful thanks to the Government of Madras for their wise and politic action with respect to the proposal to let Madras continue a pilgrim port."

In the course of his speech from the chair Colonel Moore announced that the local Government were arranging for efficient inspection of all railway passengers at Guntakal by a commissioned medical officer, and for the detention of all persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from plague, until certified free from danger. They were also urging the Bombay Government to take similar steps at the several junctions.

The meeting passed a hearty vote of thanks to Colonel Moore for his energetic action in regard to the pilgrim question.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 13TH OF FEBRUARY, 1897.

SUMMARY.

THERE has been a brisk to rapid rise of pressure in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, and at Jhansi, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Rajkot, Saugor, Jabbulpore, Raipur, Nagpur, Bangalore and Secunderabad, a brisk fall at Negapatam and Colombo, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are highest in the north and lowest in the south. Gradients are steep to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Deesa, and 12 at Secunderabad. The maximum temperature is 4° in excess of the normal at Negapatam, and the minimum in large to very large excess at Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur, Amraoti, Sholapur, Masulipatam, Bellary, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 98° at Cuddapah, and the lowest 44° at Lahore and Jacobabad. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Indore, Saugor Jubbulpur, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Goa, Karwar, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Madras and Colombo. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Raipur and Lahore, and a few drops at Jubbulpore and Colombo. The weather to the southwards of Colombo out at sea or to the south-eastward of that station in the bay appears to be squally and unsettled. Strong winds are probable in Gujarat, Cutch, Kathiawar, Rajputana, Central India, the Central and North-West Provinces, and on and off the West Coast between Karachi and Bombay.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEB. 13.

Saturday:—The barometer has risen over the greater part of the country, more particularly in the North-West, and the small storm noticed near Umballa yesterday has disappeared. In rest of the North and Central Punjab, however, and in parts of Assam and Burma pressure has given way. Readings are highest in the Punjab, Rajputana, and Sind, and lowest in Malabar and Ceylon, and the wind directions are now fairly normal. Mean temperature has fallen in the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana, and been steady in all other provinces. The heat is excessive in Burma, Assam, and South Bengal, central parts of the country and peninsula and less than usual over north and west Bengal and north-west India. Generally the largest abnormal excess is 9·7 degrees in Silchar. The largest abnormal deficiency is 7·1 degrees in Rajkote. A few scattered showers are reported in Central and northern India and Burma, and snow has fallen in north-west Himalayas, and the rainfall was equal to an inch and a half at Yamethin, about an inch at Sola and Chakrata, over half an inch at Dehradun, Ranikhet, Mussoorie, Raipur, and Sambalpur, over a quarter of an inch at Thayetmyo, and light showers in Calcutta, Burdwan, Dhubri, Dinajpur, Gaya, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Chaibassa, Bahraich, Roorkee, Umballa, Lahore, Jubbulpore and Chanda.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 15.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Undefended New Long Causes.

507-97—[illegible]—Charles Agnew Turner and others v Waghjee Muljee Settled.

981-96—[illegible] and Co—Vamalchand Lakmichand vs [illegible] and others.

Postponed Long Causes.

221-96—[illegible]—Tricumdas Mulji vs Nathibai and [illegible] Co—Part heard.

[illegible] C A Turner vs Rattanbai and [illegible] S.

[illegible]—Girdharidas Ghanshamdas vs Sun[illegible] Patel and others—Dikshit and D,

[illegible] Damjee Sewjee vs Oomersey Nag[illegible] G and S; and in person.

[illegible] for hearing.

[illegible] matter of the Indian Companies [illegible] in the matter of the Hyderabad [illegible] Mills Co Ld. vs Abdulla Sahib [illegible] Petitioner—Edgelow and G, for

THE EARLY DAYS OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

ON Monday evening, at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, Lieutenant-Colonel Freeman gave a lecture on "Theodore of Tarsus, the Cardinal Vaughan of the VIIth century." He pointed out that there are some notable characters in history whose personality is so commanding, whose individuality is so striking that when we consider the times in which they lived it is their image which is continually before us, it is they themselves who fill every corner of our mental landscape. The subject of the lecture was not of this heroic mould; his powers were not much above the average of other men's and he would not himself have taken any very leading part in the history of his time. But it was his fortune to be thrust forward to gather in the harvest which had been sown and tended by others. That he was able to accomplish this work was due less to his own abilities than to the fact that his enterprise was in accordance with the general tendency of events in his time, and also that others who might have been expected to oppose him had for long been working more or less openly in his cause. They were all more or less familiar with the gradual settlement of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers in England and with their struggles amongst themselves, as their advance into the island and the extension of the territory which they occupied changed their status from that of a number of isolated bands of invaders struggling to acquire a footing among the original inhabitants of the country into a set of conterminous States more or less prevented from expanding except at the expense of their adjoining kinsmen. The sparse population of the country and the general inequality of the forces led them to summon all their resources and to put them into one great effort; if that failed they had no resources immediately at hand to prolong the struggle and fell at once into a condition of subjection to their victorious opponents which is somewhat vaguely described by saying that he became their overlord. And this supremacy, as it was won by a single effort, was often similarly overturned, and the balance of power was continually being shifted so that its centre rested now at one part of Britain, now at another. The first band of our forefathers who landed on our shores for settlement were Jutes: they belonged to the race which has left us name in the Danish province of Jutland, but were themselves probably akin to the inhabitants of the S. W. shore of Scandinavia. In three ships under their leaders Hengist and Horsa they landed at Ebbsfleet in the Island of Thanet in the year 449 as allies of the Britons against the Picts, but in 455 a quarrel took place. The Jutes invaded Kent, and by 457 the victory of Cray had given them the whole of the country; and though a rally of the Romanized Britons under a Aurelius Ambrosianus drove them back for a time, still by 473 all Kent was finally subdued, and the English Chronicle (a 473) states that "the Britons fled from the English as from fire." In 477 a band of Saxons under Ella and his three sons, Cymen, Wlencing, and Cissa, landed at Selsey Bill, and by 491 the fall of the fortress of Anderida where the modern Pevensey stands gave them the whole of that district. Between 480 and 500 bands of Saxons in what is now Essex effected a settlement, and at the same time the Angles, another German people, invaded in many detached parties East Anglia, the modern counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. In the first twenty years of the sixth century other bands of Angles settled in Lincolnshire, and, under the name of Deirans, in Yorkshire, for the conquest of Bernicia between the Tyne and the Forth the only certain date which has come down to us is that of the founding of Bamborough by Ida in 547. By 580 the whole of the eastern coast and the adjoining districts were in their hands, and meantime in Central England their fellow Angles had pushed forwards as far as Nottinghamshire and Staffordshire, and had founded a state known from its contiguity to the Britons on its western border as that of the March-men or Mercians. During the same period the West-Saxons advancing from the Southampton Water had established themselves in the south-west of England. For the first twenty years their advance was fairly rapid, but then occurred a long halt. However, in 552 they again pushed on and overran Wiltshire. Turning to the eastward they in 568 encountered the Jutes from Kent, who after a long period of inaction were moving westward; a fierce battle was fought at Wimbledon, and the expansion of the kingdom of Kent was finally checked. Turning to the west the West-Saxons, after crossing the Thames at Wallingford and overrunning Buckinghamshire, attacked the Severn valley, and in 577 the victory of Deorham, in Gloucestershire, completed the conquest of the eastern central and southern districts of England. The Britons when defeated simply retired, leaving the conquerers in solitary possession of the land. The laws, the religion, the customs, and the language of Roman Britain wholly passed away, and England as far as it was settled by our forefathers became a heathen country. Now upon this heathen country was about to be fought out a battle between two different types of Christianity, and in the course of the contest the genius of these types was to display itself clearly. Over almost the whole of Western Europe the Christian Church had grown up within the limits of Roman Empire and its organization had been moulded strictly on the model of the imperial system. The prefect and vicar of the Empire with their strictly-defined territorial limits were reflected in the archbishop and bishop of the Roman church, whose subordinate hierarchy and carefully-defined dioceses were again after the pattern of the civil service, just as the Roman church was a copy of the law court. The territoriality of this organization was one of its main features. There was in it no place for the "race bishop" who should answer to the "apostle of the circumcision" and to the "apostle of the Gentiles." After briefly tracing the course of ecclesiastical polity at this early period, the lecturer went to point out that in 669 Theodore of Tarsus, an Eastern monk, famous for his learning and piety, was chosen by the Pope to be primate of all England, and having been duly consecrated and having accepted the firman to move, landed in England and proceeded to re-organize the church on the basis of obedience to Rome. It mattered not that all England north of the Thames as well as Sussex owed Christianity to Celtic missionaries; the steady discipline of Rome aided by a time-serving King, a Romanizing prelate in the See of York, a prominent layman, a Court party in favour of the Papacy, prevailed. It may have been that in the providence of God as Israel was taken down into Egypt to become a numerous people, so it was God's purpose that the Church of England should pass through a similar discipline. But as when once the deliverance from Egypt was effected it became a sin for the people of God to return there, so for us it would be a sin if we were to return to the bondage from which three hundred years ago we were so mercifully delivered. Theodore spent three years in travelling over England, and in 673 he held the great synod of Hertford, the first National Church Council in the kingdom, and there he issued Canons, and organised after the poorman model the ecclesiastical districts which he found under him. It was the earliest attempt at national unity and as such it merits recognition. Under Theodore the Church was one 150 years before England was one.

BOMBAY RIFLES CLUB.

THE 19th and 20th Silver Spoon Competitions took place on Friday morning, the 5th instant, at 200 and 300 yards, Lieutenant D. J. Sharp and Colour-Sergeant H. Black headed the list at 200 yards with 26 each, and we welcome the old Colour-Sergeant back to his usual form. Four good scores of 25 came next, and then 3 of 24. The average for the 21 competitors was over 22, which speaks for itself. At the more difficult ranges, and with a very strong right wind, the scores were not so good. Four of 23 are the best, and Lieutenant Sharp's was the best again. The full scores are:—

19TH COMPETITION.

	Scores 200 yds.
Lieut D J Sharp, B V R	26a
Cr-Sergt H Black, B V R	26b
Lce-Corpl A J Herbert, G I P R V	25c
Vol F E Otto, G I P R V	25c
Cr-Sergt W I Knight, B V R	25b
Sergt-Major J H Downing, B V R	25b
Vol J T Fry, G I P R V	24d
Corpl G F Lund, B V R	24d
Vol J M Mason, B B and C I R Vols	24e
Vol C Gibbons, B V R	23f
Vol V Gibbons, B V R	22
Capt F W English, B V R	22
Vol H Row, B V R	21
Corpl G Hainsworth, B V R	21
Corpl J J D'Souza, B V R	21
Sergt A R Sharp, B V R	20
Sergt P J Boylette, B V R	20
Lce-Corpl M T Mullins, B V R	20
Cr-Sergt J E Keess, B V R	20
Lce-Corpl O M P Clyne, B V R	19
Sergt W Fry, G I P R V	18

a handicapped 4 points, winner of 3rd spoon; b handicapped 6 points; c handicapped 8 points; d handicapped 4 points; e winner of 1st spoon; f winner of 2nd spoon.

20TH COMPETITION.

	Scores 300 yds.
Lieut D J Sharp, B V R	23a
Lce-Corpl M F Mullins, B V R	23b
Vol F E Otto, G I P R V	23c
Vol J F Fry, G I P R V	23d
Cr-Sergt W I Knight, B V R	22a
Sergt-Maj J H Downing, B V R	22a
Sergt A R Sharp, B V R	22a
Cr-Sergt H Black, B V R	21a
Lce-Corpl A J Herbert, G I P R V	21c
Vol H Row, B V R	21a
Cr-Sergt J E Keess, B V R	21a
Sergt W Fry, G I P R V	10e
Vol J M Mason, B B and C I R V	20f
Capt F W English, B V R	19a
Corpl J J D'Souza, B V R	18
Lce-Corpl O M P Clyne, B V R	18
Corpl G Hainsworth, B V R	18
Sergt P J Boylette, B V R	17
Corpl G F Lund, B V R	17
Vol C Gibbons, B V R	14
Vol V Gibbons, B V R	6

a handicapped 6 points; b winner of 1st spoon; c handicapped 8 points; d handicapped 4 points, winner of 2nd spoon; e handicapped 4 points; f handicapped 2 points, winner of 3rd spoon.

THE INFANTRY POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE SEMI-FINAL TIES.

Two most interesting games in the semi-final ties of the Infantry Polo Tournament were played off on Wednesday afternoon before a very large and fashionable assembly. Both games were very stoutly contested, and brilliant individual play was repeatedly applauded. The first game was between the team of the Essex Regiment and that of the 2nd Queen's. For the first period the Queen's were mostly on the offensive, then Essex retaliated, and pressed their adversaries for a space and to this followed level yet fast and exciting play, the Essex finally coming out victors, though the Queen's suffered by no means an ignominious defeat.

Immediately after this the Durhams and Devons teams drew up against each other. That the Durhams, who are superbly mounted, played splendidly goes without saying; they are the exponents of polo as a science. But what elicited equal admiration was the opposition offered by the Devons, whose Number 1 was helpless from an accident to his arm the day before. The Devons made a stubborn fight, not only in saving more than one goal from almost between the flags, but they often assumed the offensive, and kept up an attack in the Durhams' quarters. Ravenshaw did yeoman's service for his side, his backhanders under impossible situations being very effective. On the Durham side Wilkinson shone out conspicuously for dashing play and brilliant hitting, and were it not for his timely interposition the Devons perhaps would have reversed the issue.

Captain Davey acted as time-keeper throughout the two games.

In the first game the following were the teams:—Essex Regiment: Mr. Heath, 1; Captain Wreford Brown, 2; Mr. Lewes, 3; Mr. Barlow, back. 2nd. Queen's: Mr. Engledue, 1; Captain Glasgow, 2; Captain King, 3; Mr. Terry, back. Umpires: Captain Laming and Mr. Wood. In the first chucker play was up and down the ground till when near the Essex goal there was a collision, and a foul was allowed against Essex, the Queen's having a free hit which was cleverly hit back, but the attack was renewed and a subsidiary scored. The ball was then carried to the Queens' end, whence it was again brought back and a shot at the flags failed. In the second chucker, play remained for a time in the middle of the field; then the ball was carried into the Queens' end, whence it was worked out and carried down to the Essex flags, where a goal was scored. Then play was in the Queens' half till at last Essex hit a goal. From the hit-off the Queens ran the ball down to the flags, but it went out wide. Play was in the centre for a space, but Essex got away and hit a goal. Play following in the Queens' half, till at length they got a run up to the Essex flags and scored a subsidiary. The third chucker saw some very hot play all over the ground, which resulted in a run by Essex, whose back was very useful and hit a goal. After the hit off, play remained in the centre till the Queens ran the ball into the Essex quarters, but after a brief detention it went out wide. Play was, however, confined to the Essex end until the Queens scored a subsidiary. Essex hit out, and worked the ball to the Queens' end, when Heath was on it. Off side was given against Essex who had hit out from behind their goal line. Play followed in the Essex end till the bell sounded. In the fourth chucker Essex hit out; and after a hotly contested run got the ball near to the Queens' flag where its progress was interrupted. Then Essex again pressing, hit a subsidiary. The Queens ran the ball down and retaliated by scoring a similar point. Nothing further occurred worthy of note till the final call of time, Essex winning by three goals and one subsidiary to one goal and four subsidiaries.

In the second game the teams were as follows:—Durham Light Infantry: Mr. Ashburner, 1; Mr. Wilkinson, 2; Mr. Ainsworth, 3; Mr. Mander, back. The Devonshire Regiment: Mr. Chichester, 1: Mr. Kane, 2; Mr. Morris, 3; Mr. Ravenshaw, back. Umpires; Messrs. Wood and Corbett. In the first chucker play was in the Durhams' end where the Devons made a determined and prolonged attack, till Wilkinson getting on the ball carried it to the opposite end, and hit a goal. Play was again in the Durhams' end, where in a shot at the flags the ball went out wide. Then Wilkinson brought the ball into the Devons' end, where a stout resistance was offered, and at last the ball went wide of the flags. Then it was carried to the opposite end, and again went out wide. In the second chucker, by splendid play, the Durhams worked the ball to the Devons' end, where the latter determinedly opposed its getting past the flags, and finally it was hit out to the middle of the ground and the Durhams hit it out at the side. Play remained in mid-field for some time, but eventually Wilkinson had an ineffectual run to the flags. Then play continued in the Devons half and the Durhams hit a subsidiary. From the hit out the Durhams stopped the ball across the centre, and Wikinson with a fine run hit a goal. In the third chucker the Durhams for the most part confined the play to the Devons' half, and after more than one narrowly-averted score the Durhams hit a subsidiary. Then the ball was brought up to the Durhams' end, where it went out wide; play remained in the Durhams' end till the bugle sounded. The fourth chucker showed fast play up and down the ground, but mostly in the Durhams' half, where the Devons made a determined onslaught, and once had a clear run to the flags; but they hit the last shot true and the Durhams hit out of danger. Then from the centre Wilkinson got on and had a long shot at the flags, but missed. The ball was stopped ere it reached the middle of the ground, and the Durhams by a long shot scored a goal. Play continued in the Devons' half, and when at length they were running the ball down they fouled, and gave a free shot, but without result. Then the Durhams had a run to the flags, but the bugle sounded before any score was made, the Durhams thus winning by three goals and two subsidiaries to love.

INDIAN YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY'S circular, dated Hongkong, Jan. 27, says:—Though the Tonquin markets, owing as alleged to heavy stocks, have not at all responded, the markets of Pakhoi and Yunnan have very freely called for No. 10, and, consequently, though in No. 20 there has been a decline of $1 to $1½, there has been a rise of $½ to 1 in some superior threads of No. 10. The rest of No. 10, as likewise Nos. 12 and 16, have run almost on former lines, or about $½ here and there. The highest price realized for No. 20 has been only $101 during the past fotnight for M. Petit Pagoda. The other superior threads of this count have been pretty much neglected, and their present quotations are simply nominal. Sales have been heavy enough on account of the extensive demand for No. 10, and upwards of half the amount of business has transpired in this count alone. Nos. 12 and 16 have been but in moderate request. The temporary stoppage of some of the mills owing to the plague in Bombay has also in some measure to account for the heavy off-take, as some speculators, anticipating short supplies later on, have been to the fore to keep some goods in hand. Though this is a feature of a very short-lived tenure, it may have a tendency for some time in combination with the increased demand that is looked for in a general way after the turn of the Chinese New Year on the 2nd proximo, of infusing further activity into the market. Even the markets of Tonquin are looked for to revive. Some Japanese No. 20 have been sold in the market, the past fortnight also, for $93 to $96½ and at these prices these spinnings have been considered comparatively very much cheap by the Chinese as confirmed by the consideration of sellers that the rates realized have been extremely poor. The arrivals of these spinnings have a bearing at the present moment on the eventualitties of Bombay mills temporarily stopping work on a larger scale than at present in the sense that Japanese threads might work their way in, first to supply the deficiency and then to gain a permanent footing. Sales total 9,000 bales made up of

		dlr.		dlr.	
2,200 bales of No.	20 sold at	91½	to	101	
750 ,,	16 ,,	83	to	89	and dlr. 91
1,550 ,,	12 ,,	80	to	86	
4,450 ,,	10 ,,	76	to	83	and dlr. 85½
50 ,,	6-8 ,,	68	to	78	

leaving unsold stock—under arrivals of 6,440 bales, and shipments coastwise and northwards of about 4,000 bales—at 21,000 bales consisting of

7,500 bales of No.	20	5,500 bales of No.	10
6,500 ,, ,,	16	300 ,, ,,	8
1,000 ,, ,,	12	200 ,, ,,	6

Exchange on India, after a rise at one time up to Rs. 169½ post, closes at Rs. 167 wire and Rs. 167½ post.

In Shanghai holders having been unwilling to meet buyers on previous terms owing to the stoppage of some mills in Bombay, and dealers having been on the other hand anxious to work for the River Ports and Chefoo for No. 20, and for Tientsin and Newchwang for No. 10 and No. 16, the market for all the counts assumed a very hardening tendency, and at a rise of ½ to ¾ tael in No. 20, and ½ to ¾ tael in Nos. 10 and 16, about 5,200 bales were placed in the market as follows:—

1,750 bales of No.	20 sold at	Tls. 71·00 to 73·50
1,450 ,,	16 ,,	66·50 to 69·25
2,000 ,,	10 ,,	59·00 to 61·00

Some small sales of Japanese No. 20 have also been heard of. Unsold stock is estimated at 16,500 bales. Exchange as on the 22nd instant, had been advised at Rs. 232 wire and Rs. 232½ post.

In Japan also owing to the stoppage of the Bombay mills prices have risen dls. 1 to dls. 1½ for local Nos. 16 and 20, and spinners have taken advantage of this position of selling to some extent forward.

THE Caisse de la Dette has granted the Egyptian Government £E250,000 from the general reserve fund for drainage works on condition that the entire sum is expended this year, and has also granted £E30,000 for the expenses of a census, to be taken during the present year.

ECCLESIASTICAL CHANGES.

THE Rev. F. N. Hill, M. A., Senior Presidency Chaplain, was appointed to attend as Domestic Chaplain to his Lordship the Bishop of Bombay on his cold weather tour.

The Rev. H. W. Nelson, B. A., officiating as Chaplain of St. Paul's, Poona, was appointed to officiate as Senior Presidency Chaplain during the absence of the Rev. F. N. Hill.

The Rev. H. W. Nelson assumed charge of the duties of Senior Presidency Chaplain on the forenoon of the 4th November, 1896.

The Rev. G. Gothard, M. A., doing duty at All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, was appointed to St. Paul's, Poona, vice the Rev. H. W. Nelson.

The Rev. W. A. Dickens, officiating Chaplain of Nasirabad, on being relieved by the return of the Rev. W. B. Preston, M. A., to duty, was appointed to do duty at All Saints, Malabar Hill.

The Rev. G. H. Lewis, B. A., Chaplain of Ghorpuri (Poona), has been granted privilege leave for three months from the 27th November, 1896.

The Rev. P. S. Grove, B. A., on being relieved by the return of the Rev. H. T. H. Rountree to Neemuch was appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Ghorpuri.

The Rev. F. N. Hill, M. A., having completed his ten years' service on the 9th November, 1896, was promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain, with effect from that date.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay obtained permission to visit Calcutta, with his Domestic Chaplain, where he was summoned by the Most Reverend the Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India.

The Secretary of State for India, in a despatch, dated London, the 5th November, 1896, has decided that it is "unnecessary to further continue the practice of requiring all chaplains on leave to Europe to produce a certificate of medical fitness before receiving permission to return to duty in India. In future, only chaplains who may have obtained leave on medical certificate will be required to appear before a Medical Board."—*Diocesan Record.*

THE CIVILISATION OF KING PREMPEH.

ON New Year's Day, King Prempeh, his chiefs, two of his wives, his mother, father, and brother, were deported from Elmina to Sierra Leone. Prince Koffi Eute, the son of the late King Koffi, acted as interpreter. The King, when asked to embark, became very excited and threatened to commit suicide. He was well guarded, and once on board he settled down and made himself comfortable.

Prempeh took great interest in the fittings of the steamer, particularly in the engines and electric light and told his interpreter that he was not aware that a steamship was so large and comfortable. He begged hard to be allowed to go back to his country, and promised never to do anything against the "Great White Queen." He said that if he got back to his country he would be very obedient, and would make everybody open up the country to British trade. He was also willing to pay the indemnity. The King and his people were in charge of a superintendent of civil police, with a Haussa sergent and six Haussas. One of the chiefs gave it out that there was plenty of gold buried in Kumassi, but it could never be found, he said, except by themselves. They certainly had plenty of gold with them. The King went ashore at Sierra Leone in a most gorgeous costume. The gold ornaments, ankies, bracelets, and other articles displayed about him were estimated to be worth £1,000 He also wore a number of chains. Probably for the first time in his life he wore trousers. These were of yellow brocaded satin. A white and blue mantle-like cloth was thrown over his shoulders, and he wore leather sandals. He was very cheerful on board the steamer, and seemed sorry to leave it. A very large house has been appointed for the residence of the late King and his followers in Freeton, and he will have more freedom than he had at Elmina, but will be under the daily observation of the authorities. Prempeh, while on board, showed that he appreciated good wines, but his preference was decidedly for Benedictine.

BENIN AND NIGER COMPANY'S EXPEDITIONS.

A DETACHMENT of the West Indian Regiment has been ordered from Sierra Leone to Akassa to garrison that place, in view of possible disturbances arising from the Benin and Niger Company's expeditions.

The Marines and blue jackets who are to form part of the punitive expedition to be sent against the King of Benin embarked on board the hired hospital ship Malacca, on Jan. 23, which subsequently left for West Africa. The Royal Marine Artillery portion of the force comprised eighteen gunners. The bluejackets numbered eighty, and the Royal Marine Light Infantry 100 strong. There were also twenty-four sick berth attendants and two men of the Ordnance Store Corps, so that the total force was under 250.

The Niger Company's force under Major Arnold reached Sura, about half way to Kabba, on Jan. 11. Thence 400 men marched out as a flying column the next day hoping to surprise the enemy by forced marches; but on reaching Kabba they found that the Fulah army had evacuated their position, retreating on Bida. The Niger Company's flotilla is holding the Nupe crossings, so as to prevent the Fulah army on the south from joining the Bida army north of the river. The column set out from Sura for Bida on Jan. 14.

All the Nupes in the territory between Lokoja and Bajibo have joined the Niger Company against the Fulahs. Mr. Wallace, with part of the flotilla, attacked the riverside stronghold of the the Fulahs at Songa, on Jan. 14, drove out the enemy, and destroyed the place.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th February 1897.

1. Duties:—
Orderly Officer for the week—Lieut. Barrow; next for duty Lieut. Penny.
Orderly sergeants for the week—No 1 Company—Corpl. Harvey; next for duty Sergt. Hyde. No. 2 Company—Corpl. Wood; next for duty Sergt. Moffatt.
2. On account of the massed bands this week there will be no drill on Tuesday and Thursday. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. Gun Drill at both Head-quarters on Wednesday the 17th instant, at 8-45 p.m. The proficiency class will meet after this parade.
3. There will be no Range Finding Parades this week.
4. The Examination for Proficiency certificates will be held at the Byculla Head-quarters at 7 a.m. on Saturday, the 6th March, 1897.

By order,
L. PENNY, Lieut. B. V. A.,
Acg. Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 15th February, 1897.

1. The Drills, &c. for the week will be as follows:—
(1) Cobined Company Drill and Recruits Drill.—To-day (Monday) the 15th instant at 5-15 p.m., on the ground in rear of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, opposite Head-quarters.
(2) Byculla School—At 4-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 15th instant, and Thursday the 18th instant.
(3) Cathedral High School—At 3-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 16th instant and Thursday the 18th instant.
(4) Byculla Scottish School—At 3-30 p.m. on Friday the 19th instant.
(5) John Connon School—At 4-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 17th instant.
(6) Indo-British Institution—At 3-30 p.m. on Wenesday the 17th instant.
(7) There will be Company drill for B Company in the J J Hospital compound at 5 p.m. on Friday the 19th instant. All members are requested to attend.
(8) There will be drill for F Company at St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road at 8-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 17th instant.
2. The class of instruction for Proficiency certificates will assemble at Head-quarters at 5 p.m. to-day Monday the 15th instant. Members attending should bring Rifles, &c. Dress—any

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The squadron will parade at Church Gate Station on Tuesday the 16th instant at 6-45 a.m. Dress—Marching Order.
2. There will be Troop drill on the sands, Church Gate Station on Friday the 19th instant at 7 a.m. Dress—Marching Order.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

THE following are among the recently proved wills:—Particulars of the will of the late Lady Whitworth are published. The gross value of the pesonal estate is given as £69,546. Provision is made for a number of old servants, £2,000 is given to the Lifeboat Institution, and bequests are made for the benefit of the people of Darley, £1,000 being given to the poor, and £100 a year for the foundation of Lady Whitworth scholarships. The unexpended portion—the larger part—the residuary estate left by Sir Joseph to Lady Whitworth, for her own use, but an expression of his desires, she leaves—it is presumed in a similar way—to Mr. E. T. Broadhurst and Mr. J. B. C. Brooks.—Mr. Gilbert William Child, M. A., M. D., £20,369; Mr. Joseph Duxbury, £21,713; Mr. Herbert Grundy, £28,769; Lieut.-Genl. Henry William Gulliver, R.E., £9,783; Mr. Arthur Power Hicks, £31,093; Mr. Thomas Holder, £90,217; William Baron Kensington, £27,313; Mr. Thomas Lang, £2,188; Mr. Charles Levy, £22,940; Mr. Duncan Macpherson MacNab, £59,801; Mr. Elias Mocatta, £9,146; Capt. Louis Ferdinand Henry Courthope Morgan-Grenville, £3,584; Admiral Sir George Henry Richards, £34,726; Major-Gen. Henry Thomas Richmond, £2,618; Mr. Edward Perronet Sells, £21,963; Gen. Charles William Thompson, £10,154; Mrs. Amelia Margaret Westrop, £26,298; Mr. Sydney Herbert Wilkinson, £5,797.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent., and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

EK DAM! RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous Shoe and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Contractors, Government Factories and Millowners say that there is no better SEWING MACHINE than SINGER'S for their requirements. 100 varieties for any class of work.

BICYCLES.—Cheapest Cycle firm. A cushion for Rs. 135. Pneumatic Rs. 175. Various machines in stock. J. Langley and Co., Kalbadevi.

ST. PETER'S BOYS' SCHOOL for BOARDERS has OPENED at Nasik Road. School at Mazagon for Day Pupils open as usual. Terms on application to Mr. J. DYMOND, B.A., (Lond.), Nasik Road, G.I.P.R.

COMPANION ORGANS, improved model, 1885, by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., London, and Story and Clark with knee swell, suitable for Churches or Chapels. Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Pair Handsome Iron-grey ARABS, 6 years, 14-2, regularly driven in Single and Double Harness, believed sound, would make good Hacks or Hunters. Price Rs. 1,200. Apply D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Albert Building, Bombay.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at Rs. 5, 4-8, 4, 3-8 and 3 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and Packed in Boxes Of 100 by our Agent at Manila. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BREAD! BREAD!! PEARSE and Co.'s Bakery is the only one that works by STEAM. Cleanest and Safest! of Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

NILGHERRY TEA.—This Rich Choice Blend at Re. 1 per lb. cannot be equalled by any other Teas at even Re. 1-8 per lb. MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gat Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED INSURANCE CLERK, Fire and Marine. Apply stating terms to "No. 33," care of this Paper.

WANTED, SHARES of AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ or TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY. Apply to PENNYWISE, care of National Bank of India, Bombay.

WANTED DOGS.—St. Bernards, Great Danes, Dalmatians and other good breeds. Apply "S.K.B.," care of this Office.

WANTED, For the Districts, an experienced ENGINEER, holding a 2nd Class pertificate, with a thorough knowledge of ginning. Apply to "M," care of this Paper, with copies of testimonials.

WANTED MEDICAL OFFICERS for B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamers. Apply to Dr. SHROFF, 32, Hornby Road.

COMPOSITORS WANTED, News and Jobbing. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.— I stayed in this Hotel for 5 days, and received every attention from Mr Pestonji, the Proprietor, and the Staff. The Proprietor kindly arranged for a place to cook my food and I am much obliged to him for it. I recommend this Hotel to all Orthodox Hindus—RADHA KISHAN RAI BAHADUR Kashmir.

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£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe speedy and efficacious remedy for Cough, Colds Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Re. 1 per bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' BOMBAY "ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON,"—Fort, 32, Hornby Row, is NOW OPEN to the Public. The Finest Studio in India. A visit will never be regretted. Hydraulic Lift available for our Visitors daily, (Sundays excepted) 8 a.m. to 7 p.m

CHAMBELLAN'S ANTI-CHOLERIC is a most efficacious Antidote against PLAGUE. It was used last year with excellent success both in China and Indo-China. Per Box, Re. 1-10. Dr. S. B. SHROFF, 77, Mint Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the "Empress Mills," Nagpore, C.P., 8, Crossland Boilers suitable for burning wood or low quality of coal, capable of sustaining a working pressure of 100 lbs. per square inch. For further particulars apply to the Manager, "EMPRESS MILLS," Nagpore.

TO LET:—LARGE and AIRY BUNGALOWS, at Ripon Road, Byculla, and a Small Bungalow, near sea, at Mahim, ten minutes from the Station! Apply to PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE. No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic…………as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30.) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

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KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JOHN ROBERT (Champion), 1896.

KLINX.—New white inorganic Cement, almost hydraulic, for Pottery, Porcelain, etc.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement, for all broken articles. Manufactory, Stockport, England.

CHESHIRE BIRD LIME.—For Mosquitoes and noxious insects. In tin boxes. To spread on paper, twigs, twine KAY BROTHERS, LTD., Stockport, England.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 13.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports a decline of 3-16th. in Consols, at 112 7-16; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at Thursday's reduced rate of 117½. About £100,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The Indian Council allotted a lakh of extra Bills on Madras, at the previous day's price of 1s. 3 5-16d. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 29-32d. per rupee. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged at £62 9-16. The price of Bar Silver advanced 1-16d. to 29⅝d. per oz.; but we have no fresh quotation for the metal from New York, that market having been closed for a holiday yesterday. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £90,000 in Silver, and £40,000 in Gold to this port, and £20,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold to Calcutta. French Rentes in Paris advanced ⅛ per cent. to 102½; Paris Exchange was a shade lower at fcs. 25·19.

To-day a recovery of 1-8th per cent. has taken place in the price of Consols in London, at 112 9-16; Indian Sterling Loan being unchanged. The market rate of discount on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper has been put up 1-8th, say to 2 per cent., all round. The price of Silver is unchanged in London and New York. 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper is 1-16th higher, at £62 5-8. French Rentes are unchanged; but Paris Exchange on London is again slightly lower, at fcs. 25·18¼.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady. Sales 10,000 bales inclusive of 100 East Indians. Imports 25,000 bales. The price of spot Mid.-Americans was unchanged at 3 27-32d. per lb.; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. to 1-32d. lower, the extreme quotations having been 3⅞d. for February deliveries, and 3 51-64d. for June-July. The only changes in other Cotton, were a decline of 1-16d. in "Good" Madras Westerns, and Egyptian "Fair" Brown at 3 7-16d. and 4 9-16d. per lb., respectively. The Manchester Market was quiet.

The New York Cotton market was closed yesterday for a holiday.

The total sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 2,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 55,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers 9,000 bales smaller, at 74,000 bales. The Imports were 14,000 bales heavier, at 1,49,000 bales. The total Stock increased during the week by 71,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,370,000 bales.

To-day a decline of 1-16d. has taken place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool, at 3 25-32d. per lb.; and Arrivals are 3-64d. lower; other quotations being unchanged. The market closed easier this afternoon; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet. Sales 6,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. Imports 17,000 bales. The Manchester Market remained quiet.

In New York to-day, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton has declined 3-16ths to 7 cents per lb.; and Futures for May are 15 points lower, at 6·73 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports (for 2 days) have been 30,000 bales, compared with 44,000 bales on the corresponding days last year, and 43,000 bales the year before. The total Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 7,210,000 bales as against 7,060,000 bales visible at the end of the week preceding.

Our local Cotton market has been very quiet today and prices of Bengals and Bhownuggur have been reduced Re. 1 per candy. Japan has bought about 500 bales of Oomrawattee Ginned at Rs. 160; and 100 Rangoon, at Rs. 157, ready stuff. European firms are doing nothing; and the Mills also are virtually out of the market.

WHEAT and SEEDS are neglected by shippers, quotations generally being nominally unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,865	bales.
Wheat	2,389	cwts.
Rapeseed	2,237	"
Gingellyseed	4,550	"
Groundnuts	1,152	"
Castorseed	1,874	"
Rice	2,195	"

FREIGHTS remain very quiet at previous quotations; but no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened quiet but steady at 1s. 3 11-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and at 1s. 3 15-32d. for three months' sight Credits. We have heard of no Merchants' Paper offering, and a demand setting in from the gold dealers for Bank Wire Transfer, a moderate amount was given at 1s. 3 5-16d., rates closing weak as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 9-32d.	per Re.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 9-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 11-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 7-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·62½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Opening quotations for 3½ per Cents were 98 7-8 for Money, and 99 3-16 for Account, and later on 99 and 99¼ were quoted in the two positions, respectively, with 96, nominal, for Threes; but, in the general absence of dealers and brokers no business worth mentioning has been reported.

SHARES.—The Bazaar remains practically closed, and quotations are nominally unchanged.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 11-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 9-16
Bar Silver	29⅝

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton	55,000	bales.
" " Surats	500	"
" Imports of cotton	149,000	"
" " Surats	Nil	
" Stock of cotton	1,370,000	"
" " Surats	18,000	"

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, FEB. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here this morning.

PENANG, FEB. 13.

The Florio-Rubattino Co.'s steamer Bisagno left here for Bombay to-day.

COLOMBO, FEB. 13.

German mail steamer Barbarossa, from Bremen, arrived.

French mail steamer Polynesien, from Australia, arrived.

FEB. 14.

French mail steamer Ernest Simons from Bombay and Sydney from China, and German steamer Prinz Heinrich, from China, arrived.

The German East Africa Line steamer, Safari arrived at Zanzibar, from Bombay, on the 12th instant via Lamu and Mombassa.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, prefect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Macao interrupted.

Bhamo route to China right.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—FEBRUARY 13.

10 p.m.	72·1

SUNDAY.—FEBRUARY 14.

6 a.m.	69·7
10 a.m.	75·0
2 p.m.	79·4
11 p.m.	79·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

EVA FLORENCE—February 14, at Mazagon, the wife of A. J. Besly, aged 32. Friends kindly accept this the only intimation. Funeral to-day at 5-30 p.m. at Sewri.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ADVOCAAT—February 10, at No. 46, Chowringhee, the wife of G. D. Advocaat, Consul for the Netherlands, of a daughter.

BAKER—February 8, at 5, Camac Street, the wife of J. W. Baker, of a son.

GROVER—February 6, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Major M. H. S. Grover, of a son.

MACFARLANE—February 7, at "Loch Sloidh," Salem, the wife of Mr. John B. Macfarlane, District Engineer, Salem, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LOUGHLIN—SPOONER-HART—February 10, at Calcutta, Veterinary Lieutenant J. P. Loughlin, A. V. D., to Maritana (Mari), younger daughter of R. Spooner-Hart, M. R. C. V. S., Lond.

DEATHS.

DURY—February 5, at Sialkot, Squadron Quarter Master Sergeant Harold E. T. M. Dury, 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, of heart disease.

LOWE—February 5, at New Cantonments, Allahabad, Clara, the beloved wife of Sub Conductor W. S. Lowe, Commissariat Transport Department, aged 29.

McMILLAN—February 5, at Loralai, Baluchistan, Surgeon-Lieutenant John Duncan McMillan, I. M. S., attached 15th Bengal Lancers.

STOWELL—February 7, at Agra, Christopher William Stowell, after a long and painful illness, in his 69th year.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1897.

THE Cretan Question has suddenly assumed a very disquieting importance. It was naturally taken for granted that when the Sultan gave way on the subject of the provisional employment of foreign officers in the newly constituted gendarmery that is to keep the peace between the Mussalman and Christian communities, and the scheme of reforms insisted on by the Powers was about to be made operative, that all danger of a conflagration on that side had disappeared. On the 10th inst., it was announced that Major Bor, a British officer, had taken command of the gendarmery and was remodelling that body. Italian carbineers were on their way to take service in the force which is to be composed of equal quotas of Mussalmans and Cretans with a stiffening of Italian and other soldiers for a few years. Major Bor may still be remembered in the Bombay Presidency in connection with the campaign against the plague of locusts which followed the Great Famine in the seventies. That officer had acquired in Cyprus considerable experience in the methods successfully employed there for the destruction of the clouds of locusts which from time to time desolate its fields. A week before Major Bor assumed the command of the gendarmery in Crete the dissensions between the Mahomedans and Christians had broken out anew at Canea. It is said that the Christians were the aggressors. However that may be, in the fighting that ensued they were speedily worsted. The soldiers on the ramparts fired on the Christians, and three-fourths of the Christian quarters were burned down. The Christians who were endeavouring to escape to the foreign war-vessels were attacked, and thirty of them slain. The British, French and Italian men-of-war landed sailors and marines who patrolled the streets. Whether the renewal of hostilities was fortuitous or not, the Greek Government were apparently not taken by surprise. Four Greek warships were despatched to Canea, Government declaring that they abandoned the policy of abstention. The excitement throughout Greece was naturally intense, and popular meetings were held throughout the kingdom to demand the immediate annexation of Crete.

In Crete itself a general rising all over the island has actually taken place or is at hand. The insurgents have issued a proclamation declaring a union with Greece. Meanwhile, all the Christians have fled from Canea, and taken refuge on board the foreign men-of-war, leaving the Mussulmans in sole occupation of the city. The Greek squadron which arrived at Canea on the 8th instant, considerately abstained for two days from saluting the Turkish flag, from a desire not to increase the alarm already existing. The entire Greek fleet has been mobilized. A flotilla of Greek torpedo boats has been sent to reinforce the squadron at Canea, of which Prince George, the Crown Prince, is in command. On Friday last, the 12th instant, a note from the Greek Government was delivered to Lord Salisbury officially declaring that Greece would prevent the landing of Turkish troops in Crete by every means in her power. Mr. George Curzon had informed the House of Commons that the reports from the foreign Consuls indicated that the Christians were the principal aggressors in the disturbances. This statement was made on the same day that the telegraph announced that six hundred armed Cretans had sailed from Greece. Fierce fighting has taken place in the Provinces. It was natural that, under the circumstances, suspicions should arise that one or other of the Great Powers is behind Greece in this sudden intervention in the affairs of Crete. The German and French Press characteristically impute to England the design of diverting attention from the Egyptian question by creating trouble in the Levant. M. de Blowitz, the omniscient Paris correspondent, on the other hand, says it is believed in that capital that Russia is conniving at the action of Greece. If that be the belief in Paris, it is strange that the Paris press should not mention it. We are told that the Powers have unanimously decided to restrain Greece and the insurgents. Three British gunboats and a torpedo destroyer have been sent from Malta to Cretan waters. But a telegram has just been received stating that a Greek ironclad has fired on a Turkish transport and compelled her to return to port. It would be strange if the year 1897 should see another edition of the Battle of Navarino, in which the European fleets, reversing their role of 1827, should intervene to protect the Turk from the vengeance of the Greeks. The risk of a collision between Greece and Turkey is not confined to Cretan waters, for both Powers are massing troops on the Thessalian frontier. It is difficult to suppose that the Government of Greece would formally notify their intention to force the fighting if Turkish troops were landed in Crete, if they were not sure of the support of Russia or Great Britain. The unanimity of the European Powers of which we hear so much and see so little, is more of a phrase than a reality in the varying developments of the Eastern question.

THE serious effect of the twofold calamity of plague and famine upon our Foreign Trade is much more clearly indicated in the returns for the month of December than in those which brought up the details for the current official year to the end of November. In the early part of the year imports had been brisk, and the December accounts closed with a net increase for the nine months on that account of Rs. 4,88,00,000. But on the other side of our trade, and the one which is of most importance to the country, the tale is very different. The net diminution in exports up to the end of November was Rs. 3,83,00,000, but the next month's trade brought up the deficit to Rs. 5,38,00,000. In other words, at the end of December our export account, as contrasted with the previous year, was worse by one crore and forty-five thousand rupees than in November. The figures we have given relate to private trade only, and are exclusive of Government stores, as well as of transactions in treasure. If these items be added we obtain for the nine months a total import of 67⅓ crores, as compared with 62⅓ in the corresponding period of 1845 and 61⅓ in 1894. On the same basis the total export was ten lakhs below 79 crores, as compared with 84⅓ crores in the preceding year and 85 crores in 1894. The advance in imports for the nine months occurs under the main heads of articles of food and drink, hardware and cutlery, machinery and millwork (55 lakhs), railway plant and rolling stock (44 lakhs), oils, cotton yarn and cotton piece goods. In the latter description of shipments the increase was close on four crores—a development that may be attributed to a reduction of the unduly inflated stocks of 1894 to normal limits. Some thirty lakhs of the increase relate to the month of December, but this is due more to the supply of forward contracts than to active demand. Bombay's share in the cotton trade in the month was over 15 per cent. greater than in 1895, when she enjoyed a clean bill of health. Her part in the total import for the month was sixty lakhs of rupees more in value, and was even higher than in 1894. The Indian merchandise carried from our plague stricken city in the month was however 62 lakhs less than in 1895. But the falling off was general: even at the ports unaffected with plague there were decreases which although not correspondingly large were very great. The figures as a whole go to show that it was the famine and not the plague from which our foreign trade was suffering up to the end of 1896. That this is so is due partly to many forward contracts having been arranged for prior to the outbreak and partly to the excellent arrangements by which the Port Trust authorities have been able to keep business at the Docks going. Undoubtedly the numerous restrictions that have been imposed upon our exports by Continental and other Powers will now tell heavily against shipments. The prohibition of the exportation even of commodities which are not our staples, in conjunction with the practical cessation of some descriptions of export consequent on the famine, cannot fail to tell sadly and progressively upon the figures in succeeding returns.

Among the commodities that are not now being sent abroad, wheat takes a foremost place. In December, save for a single ship-load which went from Bombay, the export reached vanishing point. The total shipment for the nine months was 1,897,000 cwts. as compared with 9,360,000 cwt. in the corresponding period of 1895 and 5,476,000 cwt. in 1894. The trade of Karachi in this staple was only about one-tenth of what it was in the preceding year. The shipments of rice have not fallen to the extent that might have been expected, the decline as compared with the two previous years not being more than 25 per cent. The total value of the trade was 644 lakhs as compared with 792 lakhs in the previous year. It is noteworthy that although for some time past Bengal has been taking rice from Rangoon, her export of the commodity even in the month of December was considerable. It may be that the Burmese consignments to Calcutta were not all meant for local consumption, and that some of them have been sent abroad presumably as Bengal rice. In gram, jawari, bajri, pulse and other like descriptions of food grains the decline in export has been considerable but has not approached the collapse witnessed in the wheat trade. The quantity exported from April to December was 1,455,000 cwt. as compared with 2,014,000 cwt. in 1895. The total value of grain and pulse of all kinds exported for the period was 781 lakhs as compared with twelve and-a-quarter crores in 1895. The coffee planters have not apparently suffered any reduction in their trade consequent upon famine, the average rate of shipments having been well maintained. The more important tea industry is similarly unaffected. In the nine months 130 million pounds of Indian tea were shipped, as against 121 millions in the corresponding portion of 1895. As usual Great Britain took quite 90 per cent. of the whole. The exports to Asiatic Russia continue to expand, though the trade is still not so large as it should be, considering the facilities now afforded by the Batoum route. In "other provisions"—a classification which includes wheat flour, fish, fruits and vegetables, and ghee—an improvement from 60 to 73 lakhs of rupees is to be noticed, as being principally brought about by larger exportations of wheat flour. The trade however is too small for the increase to materially affect the economic situation, even in this time of scarcity. The diminishing price of Indian spices in the European markets seems to be indicated by the fact that although a larger quantity has been exported the total value has decreased. The sugar trade continues to make considerable advance, the United Kingdom taking Benjamin's portion of the shipments.

Next to "articles of food and drink" the principal head of export most affected by the famine, or rather by the drought which produced it, is that of "raw materials and unmanufactured articles." The fact that the exports of raw cotton, aggregating in value to eight and a-half crores, have only been reduced by about 30 lakhs of rupees, is readily explained when it is remembered that the greater part of the bumper crop of 1895-96 was shipped in the early part of last year. The heavy falling off in shipments that occurred in December is being continued during the last quarter of the official year, which will close in all probability with a considerable deficit on the cotton export account. The jute crop has been satisfactory and as a fair demand from Europe has continued, it is no matter for surprise that in the nine months there was an increase of seventy-eight lakhs in the trade which aggregated eight crores and nine lakhs. The export of oil seeds in 1895 was about the same value as that in jute. But this year while jute has advanced to the extent we have just seen, oil seeds have diminished by seventeen lakhs, and thus a divergence of over a crore of rupees is produced between the two heads of export. The principal falling off is in rapeseed, gingelly, and earth nuts. The decline is borne principally by Bombay, there being a very fair increase in the quantity sent from Calcutta—a fact largely due to the great advantage the latter city enjoys in the matter of railway rates from centres where she enters into competition with us. Bombay depends so entirely upon cotton and seeds for maintaining a large foreign connection, that the impatience of the Chamber of Commerce at the want of evidence that the Railway Companies are doing their utmost to meet legitimate complaints is not at all surprising. In "other articles" comprised under the head of raw materials, exports from India declined by seventy-nine lakhs. The brisk demand for cotton yarn for China which was so noticeable a feature of the first half of the year, gives India an advantage on that account of 117 lakhs of rupees, as compared with the corresponding months of 1895. Out of a total export of 165⅓ millions of pounds, the Celestial Empire took no less than 128 millions the Straits Settlements being a bad second with 1,118,000 lbs. In piece-goods there was a drop of seventeen lakhs, leaving the value of the exports for the nine months at 97 lakhs. It is gratifyng to note that in December last when we were told "nothing was being done at the docks" Bombay sent away cotton yarn and goods to the value of 55 lakhs, as compared with 50 lakhs and 34½ lakhs in the corresponding periods of the preceding years. But the reduction of output from our mills that has taken place during the last few weeks, will render the maintenance of such a rate of increase, or of any increase at all, impossible, until normal conditions prevail.

THE opening of an Infectious Hospital in Kamatipura will meet the needs of the victims of the present epidemic in that and the surrounding localities without exposing them to the fatigue and danger of a long journey to the Arthur Road Hospital. The necessity for local hospitals to enable the sick to be treated in the immediate neighbourhood of their own homes was recognised by the Health Department and the Executive ten years ago. But unfortunately the plans for supplying the need did not receive the sanction of the Corporation. It is desirable that a temporary hospital should be established for the accommodation of cases occurring in Colaba and the Fort. The new hospital at Kamatipura will relieve the pressure on the Arthur Road Hospital, which is now, we are glad to hear, fairly well-equipped for the nursing and care of the sick, though there is still something to be desired to strengthen the staff for night-nursing. It is understood that General Gatacre has a scheme to supersede the hospital at Arthur Road, by establishing a hospital for plague patients in Government House, Parel. His Excellency the Governor placed that large building and the grounds at the disposal of the Municipal Commissioner to utilise as may seem best during this outbreak. It is necessary to point out, however, that the building in question is altogether unsuited for the purposes of a hospital, though well adapted for the segregation of healthy people, to which purpose it is now applied. If the site were some miles nearer to the populous quarters of the city, temporary structures affording the necessary air, space, and ventilation could be easily improvised in the spacious grounds. The attendants on plague patients at the Arthur Road Hospital have enjoyed a remarkable immunity from infection, owing chiefly to the constant renewal of the air, and also perhaps to the fact that the site is in itself better than any that is to be found in Parel. The latter site is two miles further from the city than Arthur Road, which, as we have pointed out, is too far from many parts of the town. If General Gatacre can see his way to organise a hospital on Military lines to meet the wants of the population of the southern parts of Bombay, he will deserve the gratitude of the people of those districts.

THE Government of Bombay has very liberally strengthened the medical staff of the Health Department by placing at the disposal of Mr. Snow a sufficient number of Army Medical officers to raise the total available to twelve. There is abundant work for all of them in view of the fact that the epidemic is found in so many localities widely apart from each other. The exceptional powers given to the Executive under the new Act make it obligatory to inspect insanitary chawls and houses with a view to the closing of structures unfit for human habitation until the necessary alterations are made. For this purpose it is necessary not only that a medical man should examine suspected buildings, to ascertain whether they are insanitary or not, but that they should be inspected by engineers to decide what structural changes are practicable. The Government would therefore do well to place at the disposal of the Executive a sufficient number of engineers from the Public Works Department to assist in this duty. Of the twenty-nine thousand houses in Bombay, there are fully twenty thousand that claim serious attention from a sanitary point of view. If even one-tenth of them are to be made plague-proof, the services of at least twelve engineers will be barely sufficient for the work. We assume of course that the provisions of the Act passed by the Supreme Government are not intended to lie dormant in the Statute Book. If they are to be of any use, they must be put in force without delay, and on a sufficiently extensive scale to make an appreciable improvement in the more insanitary quarters of the city.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT arrived in Bombay from Benares on Saturday morning, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus, where she was met by a few local theosophists. After taking a little rest at the Blavatsky Lodge of the Bombay Theosophical Society, she left in the afternoon by the mail steamer Ganges for London. A number of theosophists were present at the Ballard Pier to bid her good-bye. Mr. C. B. Winchester and Mr. F. B. Spence were amongst the other passengers.

A RICH bed of coal at a depth of only 70ft. is reported to have been discovered in Khama's country.

DR. CARL PETERS is reported to have been acquitted upon all the charges raised against him in connection with his Governor-Generalship of German East Africa.

PRESIDENT KRUGER, on Jan. 22, opened a new railway from Kaugersdorp to Potchefstroom. He said they need not fear the rinderpest so much now that they had the railway instead of oxwaggon traffic. He looked on the line as the harbinger of peace and plenty. At a banquet later in the day, Mr. Smit, Railway Commissioner, said if there was any racial feeling in the Transvaal it was against their opponents of 200 years' standing. It seemed as though the latter wanted to have the upper hand and rule the country as if it were their own; but so long as Kruger, Joubert, and Cronje lived their desire would not be attained.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE SERIOUS SITUATION IN THE LEVANT.

TURKISH TRANSPORT FIRED UPON BY A GREEK IRONCLAD.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

A Turkish transport which was leaving Candia was fired upon by a Greek ironclad and compelled to return to port.

THE ATTACK ON CANEA.

The Christians are firing cannon against the fortress of Canea.

THE AMBASSADORS ADVISE OCCUPATION BY THE POWERS.

The Ambassadors at Constantinople have advised the Powers to occupy Canea, Retimo, and Candia for the protection of the Mussulmans.

THE POWERS AND GREECE.

FEB. 13.

The Greek Note delivered to Lord Salisbury yesterday is regarded as serious.

Nevertheless, the Powers have unanimously decided to restrain Greece and the insurgents.

HALEPA PROCLAIMED NEUTRAL.

The Foreign Consuls, by mutual agreement, have proclaimed Halepa (in Crete) neutral.

PROPOSED BOMBARDMENT OF CANEA BY THE GREEKS.

The Greek Naval Commander has promised to give the foreign war ships forty hours' notice before attacking Canea.

ARRIVAL OF A GREEK FLOTILLA AT CANEA.

The Greek torpedo Flotilla has arrived at Canea.

MASSING OF TROOPS ON THE GREEK FRONTIERS.

Turkey is massing her Albanian Irregulars on the frontier of Thessaly, and Greek troops are also being despatched to the frontier.

RUSSIA CONNIVES AT GREEK ACTION.

The "Times" Paris correspondent says that it is believed there that Russia is conniving at the action of Greece in regard to Crete.

BRITISH SHIPS ORDERED TO CRETE.

The British Gunboats Harrier, Dryad, and Blazer and the torpedo destroyer Ardent have sailed from Malta for Crete.

THE BENIN EXPEDITION.

FEB. 14.

Admiral Rawson, in command of the punitive expedition against the King of Benin, arrived at Siri, on the 10th inst., and is advancing on Benin City on the 11th.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The Hon. W. Brodrick, replying to various criticisms in the Commons on the new Army proposals, strongly defended the Guards scheme, which he said Lord Wolseley fully approved.

It adds, he said, two thousand choice troops to the Army, and gives the Guards the best military organisation.

Mr. Brodrick's speech produced a marked impression.

He afterwards introduced the Army Estimates, and said it was intended to thoroughly reorganise the Cavalry whereby the First Cavalry Division and a Divisional Cavalry Regiment would always be absolutely ready for active service.

Regarding Artillery, the Army now possesses a complete equipment and reserve for three Army Corps, and it is hoped this year to commence the formation of a modern siege train and also to complete the re-arming of the Volunteers with the new rifle.

AMERICAN GRAIN FOR INDIA.

The Washington Senate have unanimously resolved to call on the Secretary of the Navy to send a special vessel with Californian grain to India.

DISCOVERY OF A REMEDY FOR RINDERPEST.

Dr. Koch, at the Cape, claims to have discovered a remedy for rinderpest.

THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Sir Frank Forbes Adam, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Indian Famine Fund, in Manchester, yesterday, reported that the Manchester fund had now reached £43,000, and that Lancashire, including Manchester and Liverpool, would probably exceed £100,000.

Lord George Hamilton has conveyed to the Lord Mayor the gratitude of the Indian and British Governments for the prompt and munificent response to their appeal.

THE BURMA FRONTIER TREATY.

Reuter's correspondent at Pekin states that the Burmah Frontier Treaty opening up the West River was signed on the 4th instant, and that the ratification will take place within four months.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

The Bombay mails of the 30th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

DEATH OF LANCE-SERGEANT CARVALHO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 14.

Lance-Sergeant Carvalho, of the E Company Poona Volunteer Rifles, met with his death by a sudden explosion of his rifle while cleaning it, yesterday, at his residence at Kirkee, and was buried in the evening with full military honours.

Deceased was a crack shot in the Corps, and won one gold, four silver, and one bronze medals, besides other valuable prizes. Much sympathy is felt for his wife and three children.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

The plague in the city is now decreasing. There were twelve cases and six deaths within the 48 hours. In the Plague Hospital there were four cases and three deaths. One Police Head Constable also died there.

The total up to date is 200 cases and 130 deaths.

Surgeon-Colonel McConaghy, who had been called from leave, arrived by last mail, and will resume his duties at the Sassoon Hospital from to-morrow; Surgeon-Colonel Greany, who was acting, being ordered to proceed to Dharwar.

Surgeon-Captain Thomson, 14th Bombay Infantry, has been ordered to proceed to Bombay for plague duty.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF LADY ELGIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 14.

Lady Elgin was safely delivered of a son, yesterday evening. Her Excellency and child are both doing well.

THE PRESIDENCY ATHLETIC MEETING.

The Presidency Athletic Meeting was held yesterday. A long programme of twenty-one events was gone through. The entries on the whole were good, and there was one walk-over amateur quarter-mile race, which was won by Mr. N. Pritchard, in 52 three-fifths secs. The same gentleman also won the hundred yards' Amateur Championship in 10 two-fifths secs, and the 120 yards hurdles in 16 four-fifths. The St. Xavier's College won the School Championship, beating La Martiniere by two points. The high jump was won by a Native, Surrendro Nath Banerji, with a jump of 5 feet and 3 inches.

The most important competition, however, was the Army Championship. The holders were the Shropshire Light Infantry and the Somersetshire Light Infantry, who tied last year for the first place. This year the Somersetshires won with 36 points, the Black Watch being second with 24 points, and the Essex Regiment, third with 22; the Shropshires making only 11 points. For the Somersetshires Bandsman Marney was first in the 100 yards race in 10 min. two-fifth secs., and Sergeant Harris won the 600 yards and the quarter-mile in 1 min. and 17 one-fifth and 52 one-fifth secs., respectively. The Black Watch scored the two firsts in the thousand yards and the mile race, both of which were won by Private Checkly in 2 min. and 20 and two-fifth and 4 mins 41, secs. respectively.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 13.

Revenue and Agriculture Department.—Privilege leave for one month and fifteen days has been granted to Mr. A. Smythies, Officiating Conservator of Forests, Western Circle, Upper Burma, from 30th January. Mr. J. Nisbet, Officiating Conservator, Eastern Circle, Upper Burma, is placed in charge during Mr. Smythies' absence.

Home Department.—The services of Messrs. J. Clark and H. F. Samman, Indian Civil Service, Assistant Commissioners, Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces, and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India during the absence on deputation of Surgeon-Major-General J. Cleghorn.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Hendley, Presidency Surgeon, Jeypore, Administrative Medical Officer, Rajputana, is appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the absence of Surgeon-Colonel W. P. Warburton.

Home Department.—The services of Lieutenant Darley are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner for Burmah for employment in the Burmah Military Police.

It is notified that from 1st April 1897 the Body-guard of his Excellency the Governor of Madras will be re-formed as a separate body. The strength of the body-guard will be 72, total, native ranks and 37 followers. The men of the Body-guard of the Governor of Madras, having hitherto been borne on the strength of the three regiments, Madras Cavalry, a reduction of 70 of all the native ranks will be effected in the total strength of the corps. The revised establishment of regiments of Madras Cavalry will be notified hereafter.

Finance Department.—Mr. G. H. R. Hart is posted temporarily Assistant Comptroller-General.

It is notified that bringing or taking by sea or land into territories administered by the Governor of Fort St. George of intoxicating drugs, prepared from hemp plant, is prohibited.

Public Works Department.—Mr. W. A. T. Curnduff, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred to Madras. Mr. D. R. White, Examiner of Accounts, Madras, retires from the service. Mr. N. F. Mackenzie, Under-Secretary to the Government of India (P. W. D.), is placed in charge of the office of Deputy Secretary during the absence of Mr. Highaw.

Military Department.—Captains T. H. Haughton, S. M. Congreve Schneider, H. Eardley-Wilmott, H. M. Prior, and E. Inglis, to be Majors; Major H. M. Prior, Staff Corps, retires from the service. Honorary Captain R. Burton retires from the service. The provisions of the Indian Articles of War are applied to the following Forces (from 15th February):—Central India Horse, Malwa Bhil Corps, Bhopal Battalion, Deoli Irregular Force and Erinpura Irregular Force, Meywar Bhil Corps, and Merwara Battalion. They are all placed under the Commander-in-Chief. The Central India Horse is allotted to the Bengal Command, also the Bhopal Battalion; and the remaining Corps to the Bombay Command.

FAMINE MEETING AT BIJAPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BIJAPUR, FEB. 13.

A crowded enthusiastic meeting of the inhabitants of Bijapur was held here, to-day, to organize a branch of the Indian Charitable Relief Fund Committee under the presidency of the Collector, Mr. G. D. Panse, who in a most impressive speech explained the object of the meeting and the duties of the inhabitants to co-operate with Government. A general and an executive committee were appointed to collect and administer the funds with Mr. Panse as president, Mr. Sheppard as chairman, and Messrs. Jathar and Raghavendrarao as secretaries. About Rs. 2,000 were subscribed on the spot. Messrs. Panse and Sheppard have evinced great interest, and we feel confident of success. The merchant community of the place showed great activity, and Mr. Hamandas Shingi showed commendable public spirit.

THE PUBLIC PANIC.

UNNECESSARY ALARM AT MATHERAN.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, FEB. 12.

In consequence of a police sepoy having deserted the force about the beginning of the year several wild rumours have been afloat here. Among them was an absurd statement that the sepoy had joined a gang of dacoits, and was robbing villagers living at the foot of the hill, and that the gang had also taken a solemn oath to murder every white man on the Hill. When these rumours were being spread some instances of dacoity took place in the Thana District, but Mr. Dubois succeeded in arresting some of the scoundrels forming the gang. One of the dacoits captured was Gajanand, a deserter from the Bhayndar police. The ignorant villagers identified him with the policeman who disappeared from Matheran. Those who knew the policeman at Matheran would scarcely believe this, because he was known to be one of the most timid men going. It was even known that sometimes the man was afraid of going out in the evening after dark or late at night. Thus Matheran was unconcerned in the affair, but great relief has been given to the villagers at the foot of the hill and in Thana District by the capture.

On receipt of a telegram from the Thana police, the authorities in Kolaba, acting on the information contained therein, succeeded in making some arrests and securing further information which revealed the fact that some more persons were concerned in the affair. They, it is presumed, are not professional dacoits, but in these hard times of famine and scarcity joined the gang to give them information as to which particular man in the village was worth being robbed. Some arms were found with them, and the articles discovered by the police consist of swords and saws, the latter being made particularly to suit the purposes of dacoity. Some of the prisoners now under arrest have made admissions which will lead to further arrest. It is hoped the gang will be destroyed before the dacoits can do any serious harm to the villagers and the hard-stricken tillers of the soil.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 29.

RUGBY UNION WORTHIES.

It was with some concern that I recently read of the voluntary retirement of E. M. Baker, the English three-quarter back, and the probable forced retirement of H. T. S. Gedge, the brilliant Scottish three-quarter back. Both these players in their time have adorned the Rugby Union game, and the football field will be all the poorer for their absence. Concerning Baker's play there has been considerable diversity of opinion, it being maintained on the one hand that he was an over-rated man, whilst others were just as firm in their belief that he was one of our very ablest backs. As is not infrequently the case, the truth will probably be found somewhere between the two extremes; that, at least, is my view of the matter, and it has been my privilege to watch him play on many big occasions. Although not a giant, Baker is powerfully built, and when defensive tactics, pure and simple have to be adopted, as too frequently has happened in some of his more important engagements, it is then that the Oxonian is seen at his best. Times out of number have I watched with unstinted admiration his deadly tackling, his daring, not to say audacious, saving by dropping on the ball to stay a formidable looking rush, and again and again noted the precision and care with which he effected a pass, always selecting as it seemed to me, the supreme instant for making a transfer. I have in my mind one particular match in which the Yorkshire fifteen were engaged for championship honours, the competition at the time having reached the closing stages. Nineteen out of twenty people regarded the game as a "gift" for the Tykes, but never had they to fight so desperately for victory. It happened to be Baker's afternoon, and he made the most of it. By brilliant and unselfish passing the Yorkshire backs had been cleared, and only the full back—Ward, I fancy it was—remained. The Dark Blue representative ran to within a yard of the line and might have dashed over in the corner. There was no time for hesitation, for the full back was steaming up. With rare judgment and conspicuous unselfishness he threw the ball deftly to a comrade in a more favourable position, the try was gained, and a placed goal consummated a superb bit of play. Travelling homewards later, I gleaned from Baker that he had left his college at Oxford before day-light in the morning, had sipped a cup of coffee and taken a little toast and had travelled and played with no more sustenance than his scant breakfast had afforded. Although exceptionally keen in his love for the game, he is of a singularly quiet and modest disposition, and can rarely be persuaded to speak of his own doings. He is about to settle at Ely previous to taking holy orders.

SCOTLAND'S LOSS.

Impaired health is stated to be the cause of H. T. S. Gedge's withdrawal from the game. For some time now he has not appeared strong, and stringent medical orders have made it imperative for him to abandon participation in a game he has so long adorned. Players of Gedge's stamp are exceedingly rare, and without going to undue lengths I may say that I think it improbable that his place will be adequately filled in the Scottish international team this season. In some respects he is not unlike Arthur Gould; in the manner in which he starts a run, for instance, there is a striking resemblance. The swift glance at the position of affairs, the deliberate first movements, followed by that wavy kind of run with the ball ready to punt, drop, or pass; the quick double when pressed, and the unerring kick when further progress might mean disaster. Gedge, moreover, like the generality of really high-class players, never stoops to paltry tactics, but plays to the whistle, the letter and the spirit of the rules. What he has done for Scotland in the international games cannot easily be over-estimated, his wonderfully fine play in the match against England only so recent as last season being praised in unstinted fashion by the critics. On his day, he has unquestionably been one of the most brilliant exponents of the three-quarter game Caledon has ever boasted—a man of infinite resource, lightning perception, and the gift, so rarely bestowed nowadays, of doing the right thing at the right moment. The old international has the keenest regard for the best traditions of the game, abhorring anything that savours of cheating, sharp practice, or rowdyism. During the last few years Gedge has been located at that famed seat of learning, Rugby School, and many are the instances quoted where his high, chivalrous spirit has asserted itself. Not so long since, when playing for the Rugby team, the spectators in that delightfully quaint place, were in an unusually turbulent mood, the decisions of the referee being greeted with howling and groaning. The game was not going as the Rugby people wished, hence their disapprobation. At length Gedge could stand it no longer, and during one of the stoppages he walked straight across the ground to where the ringleaders of the hooting were stationed, and in a few plain sentences informed them that if another decision of the referee was made the subject of a hostile demonstration, he would take his team off the field, and he would never don the Rugby jersey again. They evidently knew their man, the remainder of the game being finished in quietude. That lesson has not been forgotten to this day for during his residence in the little town, the talented Scotchman has made himself wonderfully popular.

ANOTHER CHALLENGE FROM PEALL.

After remaining comparatively quiet for some little time, W. J. Peall has once again come out with a challenge to his great rival, John Roberts. It is not often that I care to gossip about current events in this column, but I feel deeply interested in all that concerns these players. With some of the younger celebrities gradually creeping to the front, Peall presumably thinks it time some big effort was made on his part hence the challenge to play Roberts 30,000 up, level, all in, for a big money stake. There may be those who incline to the belief that matches between these famous players are merely exhibitions, gone through for "treasury" purposes. Such a notion I believe to be erroneous. Although by no means old, it has to be admitted that Roberts is not the young, buoyant individual he was, although so far as can be observed he has not at present shown any signs of wear and tear in his play. As a consummate master of the all-round game I believe Roberts to be without an equal to-day, and if ever he chooses to play an all-in match we shall most probably find that he, too, can put the red down off the spot with some degree of accuracy. Still, as long as the spot stroke is held to be legitimate in ordinary, everyday billiards, I have always contended that Peall, and not Roberts, is entitled to the somewhat barren honours associated with the name of champion. Candidly, I do not like the barring of this, the cutting out of that, and the watering down of something else. Ambitious swimmers might as reasonably clamour for the suppression of the powerful "trudgeon" stroke used to such advantage in his races by Tyers. It has been my privilege to see nearly every one of the most famous billiard players now before the public, but my favourite is the little Brixton gentleman who has reduced hazard striking to a certainty. Mitchell at times has a certain bluff heartiness which is pleasing, and when he settles down to serious billiards he can accomplish some wonderful feats with a cue and three balls, and he is by no means a novice at thumb and finger play. The last time I saw the Sheffielder engaged in a match he had almost a walk over, his opponent being altogether below his class. The game being over early, the defeated one suggested that perhaps Mr. Mitchell might give a little exhibition of thumb and finger play. The crack player demurred, but being pressed, he again took [illegible] called for a hat and the balls. The [illegible] table in anticipation [illegible]tion of skill. Mitchell announced [illegible] attempt to spin a ball from the bottom [illegible] round the hat placed in the centre of the table, and into the right-hand middle pocket. This he did as easily and as cleanly as possible and whilst the audience were applauding the stroke he quietly slipped on his coat and walked off. Had the onlookers not seen this feat performed they would not have been nearly so disappointed as they were when he slipped away after whetting their appetite.

THE REVIVAL OF PEDESTRIANISM.

Those who have watched the steady and healthy growth of professional pedestrianism will probably see in this one of the best and surest methods of cleansing the amateur ranks. That the latter are in need of this purification is everywhere admitted. And yet it does not seem exactly the thing that directly it has been demonstrated that honest professionalism can be made profitable as well as reputable the thriving sport should be burdened with men who scarcely know what it is to run a genuine race on the amateur path. The men who have been recently engaged in running off matches for big stakes appeared to have restored public confidence in a singularly striking manner, and it may be just possible we shall see a revival of some of the old glories of Sheffield. Personally, I have always deplored the decadence of the big handicaps there, for many a happy hour have I spent in the attempt to gauge the chances of bygone cracks. In days gone by I have gossiped of the renowned Johnny Clowry as though I belonged to the "stable," and chatted of "clockings" here and trials there like a regular "gaffer." George Jackson, of Barnsley, was another of my heroes, and so also was that magnificent sprinter, Wallace, of Thornley Colliery, the lion-hearted and generous Tyke. Old Abe Williamson was another runner whose fortunes I followed with interest. Then there was Hudson, a grand runner followed by one of the greatest sprinters who ever trod a running path, Harry Hutchings. How the Putney flyer used to mow down his opponents in the last thirty yards, to be sure! Well, well, I suppose we shall get another champion one of these bright days. Who knows but what Downer may turn out the flyer of his time? From what has happened in the past I have no very great faith in the ability of our exiled amateurs to defeat the pick of the professionals. Arthur Wharton in his best amateur days could give start to any of his rivals in a sprint race, but he was some yards from scratch when he joined the pros., and tried his fortunes in a Sheffield handicap. T. M. Nicholas was another reputable runner on the amateur path but he became very nearly a second-class man when he had to meet the pick of the professionals. Frank Ritchie was timed to do some wonderful sprints, but he would have been six or seven yards in front of the scratch man in a big handicap for money. We are frequently reminded of that trite expression, "There is a tide in the affairs of men," etc., and it seems to me that if a really big effort was made by a company of the leading sportsmen of the north during the coming summer, it would not be long ere we saw the fine old Sheffield handicaps in full swing again.

IRISH ORATORY.

Of the many budding statesmen who aspire to witch the world with their genius, the fierce light of publicity appears to beat with unwonted power upon the sayings and doings of the Irish members in the House of Commons. Anyone who has ever listened to the impassioned oratory of any of the Irish leaders must admit, I think, that, man for man, they can give the average English members a long start at extempore speaking. Many of them I have myself heard, and scarcely know to whom I would award the palm for rousing sympathy. John Dillon I have listened to with delight, but the man who touched me most directly, so far as my recollection serves me, was Mr. Arthur O'Connor. But it was not of these celebrities I started to speak. My little story runs in another direction. Those who are interested in athletics will readily recall the wonderfull successes achieved by the contingent of Irishmen who visited the English amateur championships last year. The company included Dennis Horgan—as grand a specimen of an athlete as one could gaze upon—Flannagan, and O'Brien, each of whom carried off a championship event. In the evening there were the usual festive proceedings, in the course of which the brilliant trio of Irishmen were toasted right royally. Then came the responses, and for once in a way the influence of the Blarney Stone was non-existent. After very considerable pressure, Horgan managed to stumble through a few brief utterances of thanks, blushing all the time like a schoolgirl suddenly ushered into strange company; then followed an extremely modest effort from Flanagan—a dozen words at most—and cries were raised for O'Brien, the champion high jumper. Not for a long time could he be persuaded to "take the floor," but he at last rose and faced the expectant company. Everything was hushed, and we waited the speech that never came. Seldom have I witnessed anyone in a worse plight; not a single word could the genial looking Irishman utter, and there we were for some minutes watching him intently, whilst he in turn fidgetted with the table-cloth absolutely unable to utter a syllable. The Chairman at last came to the rescue by accepting the responses made by Messrs. Horgan and Flannagan on behalf of the Irish visitors, and poor O'Brien resumed his seat. It was rather a trying time for the audience as well as the champion, but I never remember such a thing occurring before, and I felt downright sorry for him.

HARRISON V. PEARCE.

It was at this same athletic festival that we saw that splendid old war-horse, "Charlie" Pearce run off his legs by that diminutive young gentlemen from the Manchester district, Harrison, in the four miles championship. Being practically a native of Northampton, Pearce has always been a great favourite in the boot-making centre, and his victory would have given unbounded delight. But youth must be served. There was not a great deal in the race for three-fourths of the distance, and those who knew the rare determination of Pearce and his telling sprint at the end of the distance race, took little heed of the lead established by Harrison. A grimer struggle than Pearce made when the time came would scarcely be possible. When the bell went for the last lap the little Manchester runner went off at his best pace, and away after him went Pearce. Half-way round the course, Pearce put forth one mighty effort, and for a few strides, gained slightly. Harrison, always afraid, if one could judge by his looks, of that terrific spurt, took just one hurried glance at his rival, noted the effort, and then struggled on to the end, a winner by some thirty yards or more, but quite unaware whether Pearce was at his heels or not as he came down the finishing straight. It was a race to remember, and probably wound up Pearce's career in championship events.

THE Calcutta High Court Criminal Sessions commenced on Thursday. Mr. Justice Rampini presiding. There are thirteen cases down on the calendar for trial. One of these, in which Charles Osmond Walling, lately a tea-planter in Assam, is charged with rape, was remanded from the last Sessions. Of other cases one is a murder case, four are theft cases, seven are cases connected with forgery, using forged documents and cheating by such documents. The case of the Queen-Empress versus Charles Osmond Walling was the first case taken up. Mr. Dunne, Officiating Standing Counsel for the Crown, conducted the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Barrow defended. Mr. Dunne, in opening the case to the jury, said that the accused was charged with having outraged a native girl named Kaburee, who, it was alleged, was under twelve years of age. If the jury believed that the girl's age was what the prosecution alleged, her consent to the offence would not as his Lordship would no doubt direct them later, avail the accused. If, on the other hand, the jury did not accept the evidence as to age, it would make an important difference, and they would have to consider whether she was a consenting party or not. The story for the prosecution briefly was that the accused was a tea-planter in charge of a garden at Assam called Namdam, and the girl was employed in his household. The only eye-witness was the complainant herself; the other witnesses were servants of the accused. There could not be any doubt that the girl was injured and one of the questions for the jury to decide was whether that injury was caused by the accused or somebody else. The jury would also have to consider whether the injury was self-inflicted, and whether the complainant had come forward to tell a false story at the instigation of some person. The case is proceeding.

THE RAILWAY COLLISION AT GOLVAD.

ON Saturday, Mr. Hudson, First Class Magistrate of Thana, resumed the hearing of the case in which Gunpat Raoji, a pointsman, and Damoobhai Brijlal, deputy station-master of Golvad, stood charged, in connection with the recent railway accident at Golvad, which resulted in the loss of five lives and some damage to the rolling stock, last month, with disobeying the rules of the company and with rash and negligent act endangering human life. Mr. Russell, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., solicitors, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal, Moolla, and Moolla, defended the second accused, the pointsman being undefended.

Pherozshaw, guard, being called and cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity, said that when the down train was on the station it was not possible to see the indicator light unless one went to the yard to see it. When second accused told him he had been to the yard, witness understood him to say that he had been to see the indicator light.

Mr. Tudball, Traffic Superintendent, re-called and further cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity, said that the rules attached to the time-tables had not been revised since the new Government rules came into force four months ago. The new rules had been sent through his office for issue to railway stations, but he did not expect to get into trouble for not having issued them as his head-clerk attended to the matter. The new rules were supplied to some stations. He could not say which. The reason for not issuing them to all stations was that there was not a sufficient number of copies. He had applied for more copies, but he did not get them. The whole of the correspondence on the matter was carried on by his head-clerk, witness himself having enough to do besides. The old rules were in force at certain stations where the new ones were not supplied. Witness had an impression that a copy of the new rules was supplied to Golvad, but as a matter of fact the copies were not issued to stations in regular order. The copy of the rules was supplied to Golvad before the accident took place.

Mr. Inverarity at this stage declared that Mr. Tudball in his cross-examination contradicted his previous statements. He would not call any evidence for the defence.

Mr. Russell then addressed the court for the prosecution. He submitted that the evidence clearly showed that the pointsman had committed a breach of the rules in not fixing the facing points when the trains passed over. The accident undoubtedly took place as described by Mr. Wolff, and that being so it was clear that the accident was caused by the train being parted in the middle. The three middle carriages were derailed as the points had been removed at the time the train passed over them. The first accused did not follow the rules of the company of holding the points until the train passed over. The evidence further showed that the indicator light were all right. The accident took place most probably in consequence of the pointsman being asleep at the time, and on waking up at once turned the points thinking the passenger train was passing, but as soon as he found that it was the mail he turned the points, and the train was parted and some of the carriages derailed. It was apparent that the pins connecting the points and the indicator lights could not have fallen off unless through human agency. If it was done by first accused, then it must have been for the purpose of screening his fault. If the court agreed with counsel on that matter the pointsman must be convicted. Coming to the charge against the second accused counsel said that the rules made it obligatory on station-masters to see that points were properly secured for the safe passage of vehicles. The new rules were not supplied at Golvad, but the old and subsidiary rules were known to second accused. It was laid down that he should lock the points before the train approached his station. The statement of the first accused and evidence of other witnesses showed that the points had not been locked, and so the station-master became liable for that irregularity. The defence would perhaps argue that second accused was not bound to obey the rules, but Mr. Tudball stated that second accused was bound to carry out the rules in force at Golvad at the time. There was a suggestion in the cross-examination of station-master Lubhai that the rules were habitually broken, but there was no defence, in accordance with a ruling of the Madras High Court. Accused had ample time before the arrival of the mail to secure the points, and the culvert which was situated between the station platform and the points offered no obstruction. The accused disobeyed the old general rule No. 13, which was applicable to Golvad station, and the prosecution showed that he was bound to obey them, and by not having done so had rendered himself liable to punishment.

Mr. Inverarity, addressing the court for the second accused, objected to the use of Mr. Tudball's opinion in relation to the applicability of the rules. The question was one purely of law and rested entirely with the court. With regard to the validity of the rules his Worship had to find if the accused had criminally disobeyed any rule. In this country railway companies had no power to make any binding rules without the sanction of the Governor-General. This being so, neither Mr. Tudball nor Mr. Crommelin would make rules the violation of which would render the employes liable under the Penal Code. The fact was that the Legislature did not trust railway companies in India to make their own rules, and that being so, no general rule adopted by the railway company had any effect until the same was sanctioned by the Government. To make a person liable under a rule it must be notified to him that he was to be bound by it. Counsel submitted that subsidiary rules in the time table and the block rules had no validity as they had been framed by persons who had no authority to do so. The rules made by the Traffic Manager or others had no much effect as though they were made by Mr. Inverarity himself. The accused could not be charged under these rules especially as the general rules ceased to be in force after October 1896, when Government sanctioned the application of new rules on railways in India. Since the publication of the new rules in the *Government Gazette* the old rules had ceased to be in force, and the subsidiary rules passed up to that date were no longer binding on the servants of the railway company. It was ridiculous to say that the old rules remained in force until the new ones were supplied to the stations. Mr. Tudball in this manner might choose not to issue new rules for another ten years. On the 9th January, therefore, there were no rules in existence at Golvad, the old rules having ceased to be in force and the new rules not being supplied. The company had even failed to issue the notification to the persons who were affected by the new orders. The rules did not require the station-master to secure or hold the points himself, but there was a general direction that he must supervise, it being generally done on his station. The rule did not provide that he must himself go and hold the points. He had done his duty if he was satisfied that according to the signal the points were all right. That the rule was not in force was the first defence, and the second defence was that the rule was strictly obeyed. The charge, counsel submitted, under the circumstances could not be sustained. In the course of further remarks, Mr. Inverarity observed that his learned friends, Mr. Russell and Mr. Bayley, in their able work on Railway Act had agreed with him. (Mr. Inverarity) in the opinion that subsidiary rules were *ultra vires* unless sanctioned by the Government. Mr. Inverarity advised Mr. Tudball to correct his habit of loose and reckless absence of mind in giving evidence before again stepping into the witness-box.

Mr. Inverarity having concluded his address, his Honour took time to consider the decision.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

CHALLENGE CUP, SECOND RACE.

THE following are the handicap allowances and result of the race sailed at 2-30 p.m., on Saturday last :—

Names of Boats	H'cp M's	Entered by	Posi'n	Time of Arrival. H	M	S
Turquoise	8-30	Mr E S Luard	1	4	53	37
Kismet	6-51	Mr W P Symonds	2	4	55	53
Nanta	7-30	Mr [illegible] T R Scovell	3	4	58	57
Melody	7-39	Mr J B K Macbeth.	4	5	6	55
Red Rose	Scr	Capt J Hext, R N	5	Gave up		
Eileen	15-43	Lt R St J Gillespie, R E	6	Did not start.		

Course—From Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy, leaving it to Starboard, round Sunk Rock Buoy, leaving it to Starboard, round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to port, round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to port and return to North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to Starboard, and thence to Committee Vessel.

SHIP'S BOAT RACE.

The following are the handicap allowances and result of the race sailed at 3-30 p.m., on Saturday last :—

Names of Boats	H'cp M's	Entered by	Posi'n	Time of Arrival. H	M	S
Dockyard Cutter	Scr	Mr A Monk	1	4	54	5
Magdala's Cutter	Scr	Lt L H Richardson, R N	2	4	57	47
Afghan's Gig	6-53	Capt R Barton	3	5	7	47
Thames' Cutter	9-37	Mr C W Burleigh	4	Gave up		
Mobile's Jolly Boat	13-14	Capt E J Bean	5	5	14	6

Course No. 2 reversed. 1st prize won by Dockyard Cutter and the 2nd prize won by Magdala's Cutter.

THE Union Company's Twin-screw steamer Goorkha, which has been built by Messrs. Harland and Wolff, of Belfast, for the South African trade, was successfully launched from their yard on Jan. 23.

THE PREVAILING EPIDEMIC.

SATURDAYS RETURN'S.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, 10 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

		Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0
	Middle and Lower Colaba	1	0
	Fort, Southern	1	0
	Fort, Northern	6	3
	Esplanade	2	1
B	Mandvi	0	1
	Chukla	0	1
	Umarkhadi	2	0
	Dongri	3	2
C	Market	1	0
	Dhobi Talao	4	4
	Fanaswadi	2	0
	Bhuleshwar	1	1
	Khara Talao	0	1
	Khumbarwada	7	1
D	Khetwadi	3	7
	Girgaum	1	2
	Chaupati	2	0
	Walkeshwar	2	1
	Mahalakshmi	4	7
E	Mazagon	12	11
	Tadwadi	3	11
	Second Nagpada	0	0
	Kamathipura	4	2
	Tardeo	3	5
	Byculla	9	12
	First Nagpada	4	3
F	Parel	6	11
	Sewri	3	0
	Sion	8	4
G	Mahim	16	7
	Worli	5	4
	Water Division	0	0
	Non-Resident and unknown	0	0
	Parsee Hospital	0	2
	Jain Hospital	0	1
	Arthur Road Hospital	0	10
	St. George's Hospital	0	1
	House of Correction	0	1
	Port Trust Hospital	0	1
	Total	115	118
	Total to date	6,316	4,994

The total mortality from all causes was 233.

SUNDAY'S RETURNS OF TOTAL MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total daily deaths between 6 a.m. of the 13th February to 6 a.m. of the 14th February (yesterday), and is compiled from police records :—

		Total.
A	Colaba	3
	Fort, Southern	3
	Fort, Northern	5
	Esplanade	0
B	Mandvi	5
	Chukla	7
	Umarkhadi	6
	Dongri	3
C	Market	8
	Dhobi Talao	20
	Bhuleshwar	8
	Khara Talao	17
D	Chowpatty	4
	Malabar Hill	7
	Cumballa Hill	9
	Khetwadi	13
E	Mazagon	13
	Tadwadi	13
	Kamatipura	22
	New Nagpada	20
	Byculla	33
F	Parel	13
	Matoonga	8
G	Mahim	16
	Worli	13
	Total	269

Of these 133 were burnt, 132 buried, and 4 exposed. The plague deaths numbered 130.

The demolition of servants' quarters along Marine Lines was actively proceeded with on Saturday and yesterday, a large body of men of the Marine Battalion being employed on the work. The material was thrown down on the Maidan at various points, at the back of the Lines, and destroyed by fire.

1,551 persons left Bombay on Saturday morning by sea for the coast ports.

Mr. E. H. Barnes, carding master, Jacob Sassoon Mills, was, on Saturday afternoon, conveyed from his bungalow, at Sopari Baugh Road, to the St. George's Hospital, suffering from bubonic fever. The servants' quarters, situated in the compound of the bungalow, were burnt down yesterday afternoon. Besides Mr. Barnes, three other patients, one female child, and two men were admitted into the hospital on Saturday. No new patients were admitted yesterday, but a Eurasian, who was brought from the Colaba Causeway on the previous day, died in the morning of the malady. There are now eighteen patients under treatment at the hospital.

The work of erecting temporary sheds in the out lying districts by the Municipality, for the accommodation of those who will be compelled by the Municipal Commissioner, under the power vested in him, to leave their infected houses, has been vigorously pushed on.

Amongst the passengers who left Bombay on Saturday last by the mail steamer Ganges were the two Egyptian specialists, Dr. Rogers Pasha, the Director of the Egyptian Sanitary Department, and Dr. Ebrahim Pasha, Principal of the Medical School in Cairo, who had come down to Bombay to study the conditions attending the prevailing epidemic in Bombay.

THE KAMATIPURA HOSPITAL.

On Saturday afternoon, eight ward boys and two Brahmin cooks were engaged by Dr. Weir for the infectious hospital at Kamatipura. Sister Ursula, of the Bandora Convent, was informed that the hospital would be opened forthwith, and that the nursing arrangements would be placed in the hands of the Sisterhood. Dr. McCabe Dallas, who had succeeded in finding the necessary quota of ward-boys, was instructed to take over medical charge. This addition to the hospital accommodation in Byculla and the neighbouring districts will greatly relieve the pressure on the Arthur Road Hospital, while shortening very appreciably the distance that patients have to be carried before obtaining medical assistance.

CASES AT THE BYCULLA POLICE OFFICE.

Another case of plague having occurred on Friday amongst the Mounted Police at their Lines, at the old Byculla Police Office, Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner, applied to the Senior Ordnance Officer, Bombay, on Saturday, for 40 tents to accommodate them. This officer at once telegraphed to the Inspector-General of Ordnance, who sanctioned the supply, and by 6 p.m. the forty tents were given over by Conductor Leggat at the Arsenal to Constable Page, who had them carted off to Byculla. Mr. Sheehy, the Commandant of the Mounted Police, at once set his European and Native officers and sowars to work, and by 2 a.m., yesterday morning, 27 of the tents had been pitched. By 6 o'clock the sowars had removed with their families into the tents. On Mr. Vincent and Mr. Gell visiting the lines they decided to remove the 50 sepoys of the Reserve, who occupy the east end of the building, and directed Mr. Superintendent Crummy, who was on the spot, to have the remaining tents pitched for them. The order was also given for the whole of the Lines to be thoroughly cleaned and white washed. At 7o'clock, yesterday morning, a steamer of the Fire Brigade was set to work, and flushed about a third of the Lines with a solution of phenyle, and the remaining portion of the place will be cleansed to-day. Four cases of plague have occurred in these Lines during the last five weeks, all of them on the ground floor rooms at the west end. Two of the cases proved fatal. The Reserve sepoys at the east end of the building have had no cases amongst them. There are 160 rooms in all, 80 on the ground floor and 80 above.

QUARANTINE NOTIFICATIONS.

The following letter, dated the 10th February 1897, has been received from the Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay :—"By order of the Government of Netherlands India the Port of Karachi has been declared to be infected, and the usual quarantine rules have been put in force from to-day in the Dutch Colonies."

The following telegram, dated the 12th February 1897, is from the Government of India, Home Department, Sanitary :—"At request of Madras Government Governor-General-in-Council has sanctioned issue of quarantine rules against Bombay, Karachi, and Goa for Mangalore and southern ports of Malabar and against Goa for Tuticorin. Rules against Karachi and Bombay for Tuticorin previously published."

A telegram from the Resident, Bagdad, say :—"Sanitary Board, Constantinople, interdicted entry into Mesopotamia of passengers from India and Baluchistan."

The State Karbhari of Miraj, Senior, telegraphed to us, last night, as follows :—"To prevent spread of bubonic fever, all arrivals by second and third-class carriages from Bombay and Poona direction will be quarantined at Miraj for some days from 18th inst.

THE WORK IN THE MILLS.

The Jacob Sassoon Mill and the Morarjee Goculdas Mill, at Soupari Baugh Road, have been closed. The demand for Indian yarn in the China market has slackened. Most of the yarn merchants having left Bombay, the demand for yarn in the local market is merely nominal, and yarn is mostly sent up-country. Notwithstanding the resolution passed by the Millowners' Association, many of the mill agents find themselves powerless to carry it into effect. The mill-hands refuse in many cases to come to work unless paid by the day. Several of the mills are therefore obliged to work on the daily wages system, even at the risk of the machinery suffering from the inexperience of new hands, who change daily.

MILITARY PRECAUTIONS.

Any infringement of the Garrison orders limiting the bounds of the soldiers is severely punished. At a District Court-Martial, held at Colaba, last week, Gunner Robert Elliott, No. 24 Company, Eastern Division, for being found in Grant Road, on Jan. 30, was sentenced to 56 days' hard labour. For a similar offence Gunner Michael Barry, No. 23 Company, Southern Division, Royal Artillery, was imprisoned with hard labour for twenty-eight days. These sentences have been confirmed by Brigadier-General W. F. Gatacre, commanding the district.

THE PAREL GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Shums-ul-Ulma Jivanji J. Mody, the secretary to the Parsee Punchayet Charitable Funds, notifies that Government having placed at the disposal of the Municipal Commissioner the former gubernatorial residence at Parel for the accommodation of the healthy occupants of infected houses, the trustees applied for a portion of the building for the use of the Parsees, and the Commissioner has been good enough to allot twelve rooms in the building for that purpose. Parsees who wish to go and reside at the Government House are required to apply for permission at the office of the trustees.

CREMATION OF A MAHOMEDAN ORDERED.

The Portuguese authorities at Damaun, it will be remembered, issued peremptory orders that the bodies of all plague-stricken persons, whatever their nationality, should be at once burnt. This order is repugnant to Christians, Parsees, Mahomedans, and others. A Native Christian was burnt the other day in accordance with the order. Last Sunday, a Mahomedan, who had taken refuge in Bahman Pooja village, within Portuguese territory, died there of the plague ; and the authorities ordered his body to be burnt. The Mahomedan residents of the village raised a strong protest on the ground of religion, and sent a petition to the Portuguese authorities to allow the body of the deceased to be buried. The permission was granted after much discussion ; but the authorities warned the corpse-bearers not to come into close contact with the dead body. Many persons having died in Damaun of the plague, notwithstanding a strict look-out kept by the authorities that no infected persons should be allowed to enter the place, the Vahivatdar of Damaun, Mr. Francis Xavier Azviedo, issued a notification on the 4th instant to the effect that all outsiders should attend at his office within a week and obtain, on examination, a permit to be allowed to reside in the place ; otherwise they would be forcibly expelled from the city limits.

ANOTHER DEATH IN THE BYCULLA PRISON.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the Byculla Prison, touching the death of Kalloo Bhima alias Bhima Rama, a convict, aged thirty-five years, who entered the jail on the 24th September last, under sentence of nine months' rigorous imprisonment for abetment of theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property. He was admitted into the jail infection shed on the 1st instant, suffering from fever, his temperature being 104 °. The prisoner rapidly developed symptoms of the bubonic fever, accompanied by pneumonia. He gradually sank and died on Friday afternoon. The Hospital Assistant attached to the jail was of opinion that the death was due to bubonic fever, and the jury brought in a verdict accordingly.

THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

A case of plague having occurred in the Education Society's Byculla Schools, Dr. Waters recommended the cutting off of the water in certain parts of the premises, and suggested that as little water as practicable should be used in the garden-grounds attached to the schools. It has been decided by the committee not to transfer the boarders to a hill station for the present, but the attendance of day pupils is discouraged. The brother of one of the victims from the school who died on Wednesday, named Lowe, could not be dissuaded from going to see the body of his beloved brother at St. George's Hospital. He has now contracted the disease himself, and has been removed to the hospital.

THE EXODUS TO KUTCH MANDVIE.

A correspondent at Kutch Mandvie states that, owing to the prevalence of the epidemic in Bombay and Karachi, many panic-stricken people have arrived at that port. Steamers from Bombay arrive daily with passengers, each bringing a large number of persons. In two days, about a thousand Megwars came from Karachi. It is estimated, says the correspondent, that in the last three months, about two lakhs of people have come to Kutch Mandvie, but this is evidently an over-estimate. The city is crowded in consequence, and many are compelled to go into the suburbs. There is no room to spare, and rents have quadrupled. Medical men watch the entrances of the city to eject infected persons, and yet many such have got into Mandvie, Moondra, Anjar, &c., and six or seven deaths from the plague have occurred among them. The prices of grain have risen owing to the increase in the population.

VALUABLE AID FROM THEOSOPHISTS.

Two well-known theosophists, Dr. Arthur Richardson and Mr. Dadabhoy Jivaji Sonavalla, have been giving valuable assistance to the Municipal authorities in connection with the plague in Bombay. Mr. Sonavalla, a chemist, who has visited England more than once to advance his studies, assists the Municipality in disinfecting houses where cases have occurred with chlorine gas. Dr. Richardson gives free medical advice at the Arthur Road Hospital. He delivered a lecture at the Theosophical Hall, last week, in which he gave a graphic description of the sad plight of the sufferers in the hospital, and solicited presents of fruit for their wants. A fund has been started for the purpose, and a good sum has been subscribed.

THE PESTILENCE IN CHHIPWAD.

Much excitement prevails in Bulsar on account of the plague raging in Chhipwad, situated in its vicinity. A proprietor of the Chhipwad school died of the plague some days ago ; and one or two deaths take place there daily. A young shareholder of the old rice mill also died of the plague. One or two deaths take place daily in the neighbouring villages ; but no energetic measures have been adopted by the authorities to prevent the epidemic from spreading, although some of the houses have been limewashed within the last few days. An old Parsee died in the segregation hospital.

PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL.

Sums previously subscribed	15,508	8	3
Bai Buchoobai Dinshawjee Lam, in memory of the late Mr Dinshawjee Eduljee Lam	13	0	0
Mr D S M (Hurda)	5	0	0
The Zoroastrians of Rawal Pindi through Mr Nusserwanjee Jehangirji Boga	642	0	0
In memory of my late father Ardeshir Manockjee Vacha Ghandhi	25	0	0
Two sisters A and B	2	0	0
Bundekhodah in memory of Mr Jamaspjee	3	0	0
Bundekhoda, in memory of mother Dosibai	2	8	0
The Zoroastrian of Aden, collected a Jasun ceremony, through Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwala and Bros.	458	0	0
Mr Shapurjee Burjorjee Bharucha monthly donation for the month of February, through Dr Bahadurji)	500	0	0
Bai Avabai Dhunjibhoy Camadore, Rawal Pindi, through Dr Bahadurji ; (this lady has also kindly promised a monthly donation of Rs. 25	250	0	0
A Parsee gentleman from Karachi, through Mr N H Patuck	20	0	0
In memory of Mr Dhunjibhoy Cowasji Umrigur, through Mr N H Patuck	25	0	0
In memory of Bai Pirojbai Dunjibhoy, through Mr N H Patuck	10	0	0
A Parsee, through Mr N H Patuck	50	0	0
Mr Hormusjee Nowrojee	25	0	0
Total	17,530	8	3

FEVER RELIEF FUND.

In addition to the subscriptions detailed on Saturday the following sums have been received :—

	Rs.
Mr and Mrs Abbas S Tyabji	40
Mr and Mrs H F Wagstaff	20
Mr A B Dunnett	20
Mr F Finkelstein	3
Mr Drozes	1

QUARANTINE AT SANGLI.

A Sangli correspondent writes :—The want of a decided opinion on the point as to whether the bubonic plague is contagious is causing considerable inconvenience to the mofussil public. The Sangli authorities having in mind the motto "prevention is better than cure" have established forty-eight hours' quarantine against passengers coming from Bombay and Poona. They have erected temporary sheds, and passengers coming by up trains are located there. Though every possible accommodation is afforded to them, it is certainly very trying to remain in an out-of-the-way place like the quarantine quarters. The authorities no doubt deserve much credit for locking the stable door before the horse is stolen, but it is not yet known what provision they have made against persons who can very easily evade their precautions. For instance, a man from Bombay actually suffering from the plague may get down, say at the previous station, get into a cart and come to the town, and thus frustrate the object with which the restriction against arrivals from infected districts is imposed. I write this, Sir, partly to know whether the precaution is necessary in a naturally healthy place like Sangli, and partly to let the in-coming passengers from up-country know that before they come into town they have forty-eight hours' quarantine to meet.

A CRY FROM POONA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The various attempts that our City Municipality has been making to destroy the plague here no doubt deserve great credit. The strict enforcement of white-washing and cleanliness, &c., has done much. The appointment of medical officers at the railway stations to inspect passengers has avoided the fate to which Poona might otherwise have been liable. Yet there is another channel, of which the Municipality does not seem to have taken any cognisance, and through which the dire plague is creeping into the city, and thus undoing to a great extent the good work of the Municipality. Persons affected with the plague hearing of the strict inspection at the railway station manage to alight at the road-side stations, such as Chinchwar, Kirkee, &c., and thus they come into the city, thereby aggravating the situation. Will the Municipality stop this influx by appointing medical officers at the various stations where octroi taxes are collected on the roads leading into Poona.—Yours, &c.,

EYE.

POONA.

The City Municipal office returns for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m., on Friday, show the following results :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Imported	0	
Local	4	
Peths		
Rawiwar	1	1
Ganesh	2	2
Nihal	0	0
Mangalwar	1	1
Sadasoo	0	0
Rastia's	0	0
Total	4	4
Total up to date	178	169

The Suburban Municipal office returns for the above 24 hours show the following results :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Imported	4	
City of Poona	1	
Locality		
Plague Hospital	*5	2†
Total up to date	194	127

*4 imported from Bombay and 1 was admitted from the city.

† 1 from Rastia's Peth and 1 from Rawiwar Peth.

KARACHI.

Up to noon on the 9th instant 41 new cases of plague and 35 deaths were reported.

Quarters that have been free of the plague for some time record three and one death, respectively, namely, Serai and Clifton. The latter is close to the general evening resort of Karachi society. The houses there are owned and tenanted by natives who flocked to them when the plague first broke out in Karachi. A few deaths occurred there then, and now a fresh outbreak seems to have begun, infection being carried from the city.

The mortality among Mahomedans is more than double that among Hindus, the reason perhaps being that whereas the Hindus have fled in crowds, the Mahomedans, believing in *Kismet*, have remained in Karachi.

Disinfection and lime-washing are rigorously carried out wherever a case of plague has occurred, and owing to the excessive mortality in the Translyari quarter the occupants of huts in the Bagdadi and Khudda lines are to be served with written notices to quit them and remove to other sites allotted them. Passage money is given to poor people to enable them to leave the infected quarters in Karachi and go to safer places. Several subordinates in Government district offices have been ordered in for special plague duties, such as supervising, disinfecting, etc., in Karachi. The Bombay Government has placed two gazetted medical officers at the disposal of the Commissioner in Sind for plague duties in Karachi, and the P. M. O. has been asked to suggest how their services can be best utilised.

It is rumoured that should the plague spread into cantonments the European troops will be moved into camp at Shandi and the Beloochies to the hub. Karachi is out of bounds for Manora.

Karachi, Feb. 11.

The plague returns up to noon on the 10th instant show 33 new cases and 36 deaths. The totals to date are : 1,329 cases, 1,234 deaths.

The Mahomedans are still showing a much large mortality than the Hindus. One reason, probably a correct one, for the increased death roll may be that the Mahomedans' fast Ramzan began 8 days ago, and that in their weakened state the plague works havoc on them. It seems a pity that the fast under existing circumstances could not be rescinded.

Dr. Kaka, the Health Officer, was inoculated yesterday. He suffered a rise of temperature during the day.

Mr. Vishvandas and another wealthy citizen of Karachi have opened grain shops for the poor in place of the shops closed consequent on the exodus of banias. The moochees take to flight to-day. The dirzis go on the 15th instant.

Materials for the construction of huts are supplied gratis by the Municipality to those poor creatures in the Lyari quarter who have been directed to move to healthier sites. The Jail quarter again records three deaths, and the Lyari the largest mortality. Cleaning and disinfecting appear to have had a retarding effect on the progress of the plague during the past few days. The Sadar Bazaar looks marvellously clean and sweet, no more deaths have occurred in it, and it is now 10 days since the outbreak of plague was there notified.

THE *Times'* special correspondent in Cuba says that Spaniards express the greatest indignation at Gen. Weyler's military methods. He has ordered his officers in the provinces of Havana and Matanzas to destroy, without respect of owners, all property which might afford food and shelter to the rebels, and these orders are now being executed to the letter. Gen. Weyler (says the Madrid correspondent of the *Standard*) has reported to the home Government that he considers the rebellion has been so far crushed in three Cuban provinces that the control of those districts may now safely be entrusted to the local forces.

THE *Englishman* says :—"A remarkable feature of the present scarcity is the stagnation in the rice trade. During the last month we are assured by reliable authority that prices have dropped from Rs. 3-14 per maund landed to Rs. 3-6, the nominal price. From January 1st to 5th February upwards of 55,000 tons have been imported into Calcutta, of which 42,000 tons are from Burma ; but at present buyers are nowhere to be found.'

PROPOSED NEW ANGLO-PORTUGUESE TREATY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, FEB. 10.

PAPERS received from Portugal report negotiations for an Anglo-Portuguese treaty in respect to the Portuguese possession in India. The following bases appear to have been assented to :—(1) No salt is to be imported from Portuguese to British India. (2) That all Custom duties are to be ceded to British India as well as the working and receipts of the West of India Portuguese Railway. (3) The British Government should be authorised to establish British tribunals in Portuguese territory to judge of cases of infraction of the clauses of the agreement. For the above concessions the British Government promise to pay the Portuguese twenty lakhs of rupees. In 1878 a treaty was made between British and Portuguese India, in which the salt was monopolised by the former, paying Rs. 4,00,000 for the concession, and at the expiration of 12 years the British Government would not renew the treaty, the chief ground being that the Portuguese tribunals did not offer sufficient guarantees for punishing the transgressions against the clauses of the treaty. There was indeed a strong ground for this argument, for of some 200 cases of infractions of salt regulations handed over by the British police to the Portuguese tribunal, not a single one had obtained conviction, and almost all the cases were shelved without any decision being passed upon them. The reason was that the Portuguese tribunals were lenient, and did not find petty thefts of salt to be a crime punishable according to the Criminal Code. This rather encouraged the violation of the salt regulations, and failed to check the clandestine exportation of salt into the British territory. The motives for the changes in the pending treaty appear to be the unsatisfactory results obtained by the frontier cordon of the Preventive services. Notwithstanding an expensive establishment all over the frontier to prevent the contraband of salt and liquor, an extensive quantity of both these articles appears to have been carried into the British territory. Whatever may be said against the pending treaty, it will go far to relieve the Goa Government from financial difficulties which it has to encounter. The West of India Portuguese Railway does not earn at present enough to pay its working expenses. It was reported that the Government was about to suspend the working of the line altogether. It would have been a misfortune if the Portuguese Government were forced to adopt the retrogade step, by which the millions spent upon a short line of fifty-one miles and its promising port of Marmagoa would have been thrown away. The Railway line in the hands of the British Government would give fresh impetus to the enterprise, and the city of Vasco da Gama may yet see brighter days in the commercial development of the country. A million out of the two to be paid would go to discharge interest to the Railway Company, and the Government will have a million and the land and abkari tax for its expenses. Only the unfortunate people will be without any compensation. The tax on salt, abkari, and customs raised to a high level will tell heavily without any corresponding advantages in the shape of the introduction of new industries which might have given employment to the poor who have to struggle for existence. The Portuguese Government will make a mistake in ceding the sovereign rights of establishing foreign courts-of-justice, to judge Portuguese subjects in their own country. But necessity knows no law, and the financial pressure is so great and increasing that only a drastic remedy can save the country from an imminent collapse.

The "Boletim Official" states that the decree for the extinction of the village communities has been approved of by the Lisbon Government. The details of the order are anxiously expected by the people, who want to know under what specious reasoning they are to be deprived of their immemorial rights in managing their own lands which has been the sole means of their existence. *O'Diario de Noticias* takes Senhor Neves Ferreira to task in respect to the late scheme of the reorganisation of the military force in Portuguese India. The Governor-General is charged with being extravagant in the appointment of officials. The new army of Portugal upon which the reorganisation of Senhor Neves Ferreira has been based has only 19 officers of all rank, while the army of Goa will have 111 officers. The present staff of officers has been promoted to superior ranks which they would take a number of years to attain. A service of seven years has given the rank of a Major, and a Major of four months has been promoted to a Colonelcy. The Generalship of the Brigade was attained after three years of a Colonel's service. If the new reorganisation remains in force for another five years, we will have Generals, Colonels, Majors, Captains, &c., sufficient to officer the army of the Bombay Presidency, but without the troops.

SUBURBAN CEMETERIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Frank Canceigao's letter makes much of Dr. Kirtikar's certificate about the perfect innocuousness of Bandora cemeteries ; and, secondly, the existence of these and similar others at Mahim, uncomplained of and uninterfered with as yet by the Municipalities and the Government. Surely, Mr. Conceigao does not take Dr. Kirtikar as an infallible and unimpeachable authority on sanitation. I should like to know whether the certificate in question was accorded after a proper analysis of the air over and about these cemeteries—not to speak of the subsoil air currents through the porous soil driving the poisonous gases into ill-paved and ill-ventilated houses far and near. If not, and I believe it was not done, the certificate is worth little. I may, however, for the edification of your correspondent and others, who also view this matter in the same light as he does, quote Dr. Parker, a leading authority on hygiene :—"Burying in the ground," he writes, "appears certainly the most insanitary plan. The air over the cemeteries is constantly contaminated. It is a matter of notoriety that the vicinity of graveyards is unhealthy." I can cite numerous other authorities to the same effect : the Royal Commission in England, which dealt exhaustively with this question many years since, has set at rest all doubts as to the dangerous nature of burial-grounds near human habitations. It is a notorious fact that in Bandora, not eight or ten, but several houses round about these grave-yards have an ill-reputation for malignant fevers, which often insidiously prevail in them. The only means, besides deep burial-which to some extent neutralizes the foul emanations of grave-yards, viz., close plantation of fast-growing plants, is also conspicuously absent from the Bandora cemeteries. It is monstrous for anyone to insist that the inmates of any houses, which may happen to be near by these cemeteries should be poisoned by the cadaverous emanations simply because the grave-yards have been there for some years. The analogy to the Mahim and other burial-grounds, and Dr. Weir's supposed powers to close them is absurd. Each and every one of them is objectionable, and if they are still in existence it is simply due to sheer ignorance on the part of the public as to their dangers, and to apathy and lack of courage on the part of our so-called civic fathers. I doubt much, however, whether Dr. Weir or Dr. Kirtikar would for a moment think of taking up permanent lodgings near any of these cemeteries, nor I am sure would they conscientiously recommend your correspondent to do so there. Protection of human life from direct attacks of violence or fraud is one of the main functions of the State. The highest development of the principle involved in that function is sanitary legislation. One expects, therefore, that a civilized Government like ours would at once attend to the removal of things, which all sanitary authorities agree in pronouncing as mischievous. Bombay and Bandora are now populous places ; the opening of these grave-yards years ago, when there were no human habitations so close to them, is therefore no justification of their being continued to be used now and for ever.—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, Feb. 12. PRUDENS FUTURI.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see in an article of your paper of the 13th instant, on the loss of the Warren Hastings, that I already hold a Royal Humane Society's medal for saving life. This is incorrect. Your informant must have mixed it up with the "Life Saving Society's Medal," which I possess.—Yours, &c.,

W. G. WINDHAM, LIEUT., R.I.M.

WHN EFEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES dont st a moment in using Squibb's Ague Specific, the King of Fever Remedies, Re. 1. of MADON. SONS & Co., Bombay.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whiten the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath ; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid, worthless and noxious imitations.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Famine Fund has now reached Rs. 27,38,000. This includes Rs. 10,000 from Mr. Peter Mackinnon, of Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Company, and a third instalment of £5,000 from Liverpool.

No bullocks will be employed on the Kashmir-Gilgit road during the coming season, for fear of importing the rinderpest, which has appeared at Gilgit, into Kashmir, where up to the present there is none.

THE custom of exporting mares from Afghanistan to India has become so general in some parts of that country, that a great decrease in the number of mares was shown by last year's returns in the districts of Turkistan, Badakhshan, Khandoze, Balakh, Herat, Kandahur, and Garshak. The attention of the Amir was attracted to the point, and he has now, we hear, issued orders to the officers of the above named districts prohibiting this trade entirely, under penalty of confiscation of the horse-dealer's property. The officers at octroi posts have been instructed to enforce the order.

SILK is not likely to become one of the products of the North-West Provinces, unless great meteorological changes come about. Repeated attempts on the Cawnpore experimental farm to rear silk worms from Assum have proved a failure. The hot temperature is fatal to the worms, who die soon after being received.

FULL and stringent rules are published in the *Calcutta Gazette* with reference to the plague regulations should the disease appear in Calcutta. Householders are obliged to give notice of cases without delay ; the Health Officer is empowered, after giving notice, to enter any dwelling-house, to order it to be cleansed, to summarily eject some or all the inmates if overcrowded, to cause all articles which cannot be disinfected to be destroyed, and to burn any hut or shed. He has also power to convert any house into a segregation hospital. He shall provide a suitable conveyance for the free conveyance of suffering persons, can depute female doctors to examine purdah cases, and can cause them to be removed to hospital. The Chairman can provide special burial and cremation grounds, and has power to compensate such persons as he thinks fit for the loss of their property under these orders. The Commissioner of Police is authorised to enforce these regulations, which are to be applied to all towns in Bengal.

THE Madras Chamber of Commerce has telegraphed to the London Chamber of Commerce as follows :—"A public meeting of citizens of Madras cabled to the Secretary of State for India a vigorous protest against the Government of India persisting in Madras continuing a pilgrim port during the prevalence of the plague. The Chamber of Commerce of Madras earnestly requests the Chamber of Commerce of London to use its best influence with the Secretary of State for India : otherwise the closing of foreign ports against Madras with most serious injury to the trade of the Presidency is inevitable."

WHY is it, asks a contemporary, that the States managed railways seem so utterly unable to fall in with the reasonable wishes of the travelling public ? The last complaint that reaches us is of the through carriage provided by the North-Western Railway for the Bombay-Lahore service. One would certainly imagine that for so long a journey as this a decent carriage would be provided, and that the railway authorities would be ashamed to have seen so far abroad specimens of their most obsolete stock. "Yet," writes a correspondent, "it would be difficult to find on the most obscure of their Punjab branch lines a carriage to rival in dirt and discomfort that which the Lahore authorities seem to think good enough for the most important service they possess. Its deficiencies are all the more marked because it stands at the Bombay platform alongside the excellent vehicle which the Indian Midland Railway have put on for their through Lucknow service. Welling over with dirt, lighted with most wretched vegetable oil lamps, it gives one an excellent idea of that nether region whose illumination was not light but rather "darkness visible." The seats are narrow and the acme of discomfort, while of the bathroom it is difficult to find language sufficiently expressive to describe its horrors. When will the responsible authorities on this line see fit to put a better carriage on the Bombay service, a carriage of moderate comfort and clanliness, with decent lavatory accommodation, and lighted by gas ?"

THE distress in India, writes a contemporary, has so far had singularly little effect in the way of bringing about an import trade in food-grains. When the first great rise in prices occurred public attention naturally turned to the question of whether this would attract a brisk inflow of grain from abroad. Working out the figures on paper it seemed that it would, and we soon heard of ships loading with Californian wheat for this country. But almost simultaniously with the prospect of famine prices in India came a rapid rise in the price of wheat in the London market. The cost per quarter went up to over 30 shillings, a figure that it has not approched for the last four years, and at the present moment is ranging from 32*s.* to 35*s.* for forward delivery. Had English prices remained as they were in 1894-95, when the London market constantly recorded sales at below 20*s.* a quarter, there must have been a large import in a season like the present to India. Of course it might be said that the apprehension of distress in India had its share in the upward movement of prices in London : but this can hardly be the explanation, for the price keeps up and there has not been the least sign of a drain of corn to India, nor is any at all likely to set in now. In the month of December the amount of grain and pulse imported into the country only reached the amount of 45,000 cwt. It is true that this represents a great increase on the figures of previous years, for the import trade in grain in ordinary times is almost non-existent : but as a contribution to the food-supply of a population of 300 millions, it is of course an insignificant quantity. Such as the trade is however it has been increasing, for this import of December represents just three times the quantity that was imported in all the preceding eight months of the financial year ; but whether it will expand further seems more than doubtful. Prices are already falling in consequence of the more favourable promise of the spring harvest, and within a month of the present time that harvest will already be commencing where the crops are early.

THE latest news from Manila is of a reassuring character: the rebels in the province of Bulacan taking advantage of an amnesty granted by General Polavieja have surrendered in large numbers, and at Cavite they were fighting amongst themselves in consequence of their leaders endeavouring to prevent them from surrendering. Latterly the rebel forces have lacked cohesion and appeared to be without any consistent plan of campaign. The rebel Generalissimo in command of the forces in the Provinces of Bulacan has been captured and sentenced to be shot. Prior to the declaration of the amnesty two thousand rebels laid down their arms and sued for clemency in the Province of Bulacan. Our correspondent gives details of an interesting interview with the General in command of the Spanish forces, who attributes the rebellion to the mistaken policy hitherto pursued in the Philippines of filling up Government offices with natives. Thirteen insurgents were executed at Manila on the 11th January, amongst whom was an ensign and a sub-lieutenant of the army. The latter previous to the execution went through the formalities of degradation before the spectators, being deprived of his decorations and uniform and having his sword broken and thrown upon the ground. A battalion of recruits which mutinied at Mindanae some time ago and were deported to the Marianas, were discovered by the sentries in attempting to escape and were fired upon ninety being killed and forty wounded. Four who appeared to be the ringleaders were executed immediately afterwards. Dr. Rizal's widow has joined the rebel encampment at Imus, where she is regarded as a second Jean d'Arc, but the perusal of a short account of her life as related by her adopted father will doubtless reveal the true character of this woman who has gained so much popularity. At the conclusion of the amnesty the Governor-General will personally command an expedition against the rebel stronghold at Cavite.

THE WRECK OF THE WARREN HASTINGS.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

ON Sunday last (Jan. 24), special services of Thanksgiving for the merciful deliverance of the troops and others from the wreck of the "Waren Hastings" were held both at the Camp at Curepipe and in St. James' Cathedral.

The service at Curepipe was in the open air at 7 a. m. and was attended by the Officers and men of the York and Lancaster regiment under Lt. Col. Boughey also by the Artillery and Engineers quartered in the Camp. It consited of a shortened form of morning prayer with appropriate hymns concluding with the Te Deum as a special act of praise. The Bishop of Mauritius who was accompanied by the Revd. C. S. Harington gave an address on the subject of St. Paul's shipwreck taking for his text, Acts XXVII 44 "and so it came to pass that they escaped all safe to land."

The service at the Cathedral was at 11 a.m. The General in command, Major General Salis Schwabe, was present with the staff, also the Officers and men of the 60th Royal Rifles under Lt. Col. Forestier Walker, and other Military men ; the Captain of the "Waren Hastings" and the ladies and others who had been on board the ship. There was present also a large civilian congregation. Every place including the many additional seats which had been put in for the occasion, was occupied, many persons stood throughout the service, and more could not gain admission. The service was of a special character, the music admirably rendered by the Band of the 60th, it concluded with the Te Deum, as a special thanksgiving.

The service was conducted by the Revd. A. Vaudin, and the Bishop, who preached from the Psalms for the day. Psalm 116 11-12.

The following is the sermon :

Psalm 116-11-12

What reward shall I give unto the Lord for all the benefit that he hath done unto me ? I will receive the cup of salvation : and call upon the name of the Lord.

We had hoped to welcome the new regiment to Mauritius, under very different circumstances to those under which they have arrived.

But we assure them that our hearts are full of sympathy for the great disaster which has befallen them, as well as the wing of the York Lancaster Regiment who accompanied them ; and we feel deeply for the hardships sufferings privations and discomforts which they have gone through.

And all our hearts are full of sympathy with that feeling, which I am confident, is uppermost among them all this day, the feeling of devout thankfulness to God for sparing so many precious lives at a time of the greatest danger.

And the fullness of our sympathy is the greater because of the splendid example, furnished by officers and men of both regiments as well as by the gallant and devoted captain and officers of the Warren Hastings, of undaunted courage and perfect discipline under circumstances of the greatest trial.

It is under conditions such as they passed through, that the great qualities of British soldiers and sailors are taxed to the uttermost : to stand unmoved in unexpected peril, and in unbroken ranks as the waters rose higher and higher threatening to overwhelm them, is to our thinking, a greater test of steadiness, discipline and bravery, than to resist a charge of the enemy, to storm a breach, or dash into hostile lines, for in active warfare there is the excitement of battle and the stimulus of looked for victory.

Such conduct as our soldier brethren displayed makes us all proud of the British army, and we are sure, that at home, the hearts of many will beat high with admiration as they are told the story of the wreck of the Warran Hastings.

Thankfulness is the key note of our service to-day.

Thankfulness for marvellous preservation from the extreme of peril.

It was of God's goodness that the ship struck on perhaps the only spot on a most dangerous coast, where the preservation of the lives on board was possible, had she struck but a few yards to the right or left all must, humanly speaking, have been lost—It was of God's goodness, that the dangers of leaving the illfated vessel were so happily overcome.

It was of God's goodness that our neighbours of Reunion were so ready and so generous in rendering help. We rejoice at the good feeling so happily cemented, by action such as theirs, between French and English subjects, may it ever be increased and strengthened to the welfare of both nations. And right glad we are at the hearty expression of good feeling and gratitude exhibited by our troops as they left the Island, whose people had done so much for them. It was a graceful recognition that the cheers of the soldiers were mingled with the strains of the Marseillaise. It was a graceful and courteous action on the part of the French Mail that she welcomed, as she did, the Lalpoora when she entered the harbour of Port Louis with the rescued troops on board.

Thanksgiving is the key note of our service to-day, but such a deliverance as that, for which we thank our God, is not without its special lessons which we do well to lay to heart.

Why the shipwreck was permitted we cannot say. There are mysteries in Divine Providence into which we cannot enter. But into the reasons why life was spared we may fearlessly enquire, and one word underlies them all, and that word is Mercy.

Mark, to how many persons, besides those whose lives were spared, is this mercy shown. It is shown to our Sovereign, it is shown to our country, it is shown to the dear ones of all who have escaped. Think for a moment of how the tidings of the loss of more than a thousand of her soldiers and sailors would have affected our beloved Queen, it would have been a calamity greater than that which recently befell the Drummond Castle, and which we knew touched her so deeply.

It is our Sovereign's intense sympathy with the misfortunes of her people as well as with their joys, which endears her to every one of us, and enhances our loyalty and devotion. Thank God that his mercy spared her so terrible a shock.

Think again of how the tidings of such a loss as was averted, would have affected our country, what wide spread sorrow throughout the land on public and private grounds. But for God's mercy, there would have been mourning from one end of England to the other.

Think again of how the tidings of individuals sinking in the hungery waves, would have brought anguish into the home and family where each was cherished with fond affection : some, it may be, of the rescued have parents living, some wives and children, and all, we doubt not, some near and dear to them. Thank God that his mercy spared such the sorrows of bereavement.

But I would speak very solemnly and with all affection, of God's mercy to those whose lives are spared, and I would say to them, I know nothing of the past history of any one of you, of your outward characters or of your inner lives. God knows all about you, and conscience tells you what you have been and what you are, and whether you were or were not ready for the great change that was brought so near to you.

But this is clear. Your time is extended, life is prolonged, and that with a solemn warning and a loving call from the Heavenly Father. It is a benefit incalculable. Well may each one ask with the Psalmist in the text : "What reward shall I give unto the Lord for all the benefits that he hath done unto me ?" How shall I requite him for his great mercy ?—May He give you grace to say also with the Psalmist :—"I will receive the cup of salvation and call upon the name of the Lord," in other words : I will accept the salvation of my soul, offered me so freely in the Gospel and I will call upon the Lord, as his faithful servant and worshipper for the remainder of my life.

You know the old story of the cross—the message of God's infinite Love, proclaiming the way open to Himself for all who feel the need of pardon and of peace. The message is brought home to you to-day coupled with special mercy of your rescue from untimely death—may it touch your hearts—Trouble, sorrow, sickness, pain and danger, are often used by God in his love to awaken souls, but trouble, sorrow, sickness, pain and danger overcome and banished by his mercy, are still more gracious indications of His Love—still more powerful appeals to human hearts, and such the appeal He makes to you. He invites you not by the terrors of a frowning providence, but by the infinite benefit of his overruling interposition on your behalf.

You have shown yourselves possessed of those qualities which make the good soldiers of the Queen. May you show yourselves, more than you have done before, good soldiers of the Lord Jesus Christ :—Loyal to the King of Kings, careful to do nothing that may disgrace the name of Christian, resisting manfully the many temptations which beset you—Obedient to God's commandments and to the voice of conscience, doing your duty diligently to God and to your neighbour, following, by God's help, the example of your Master Jesus Christ.—Brave with the truest courage, never afraid to do right for fear of ridicule, never ashamed of being religious, never ashamed of reading the Bible, of saying prayers, of attending the House of God.

I know well that some of the tests of Loyalty to God, of obedience to his will, and of Christian bravery, are hard ; and sometimes the surroundings of the soldier make them especially hard, for the Christian life is and must be a battle with spiritual enemies, and a struggle with the evil nature which remains in all of us ; but the Spirit of God, if you pray for his help and guidance, can make you more than conquerors in this holy warfare, and you are cheered by the prospect of eternal happiness in your Father's Home hereafter, and a bright crown of victory.

And remember for your present comfort : that happiness and peace, greater than the World can give, are to be found in true Religion ; it is not as some would say, a dull and cheerless thing to be a Christian, for otherwise, let Religion be mixed up with everything that is innocent in daily life, with your duties, with your occupations, with your pleasures, with your amusements, it will help you in every way and make you bright and cheerful ; and should sickness or sorrow come to you, you will not be left without that strength and consolation which shall support you in the hour of trial ; and finally it will make you ready for the call to meet your God, whenever it be sent to you.

Ponder these thoughts, my soldier brothers, in connection with God's great providential mercy shown to you, and for which we have met to praise Him. Seek to learn the solemn lessons he so graciously enforces by the benefits he has bestowed ; reward Him, it is the one return that you can make by receiving the cup of salvation and calling on His name.

INDIA DURING THE QUEEN'S REIGN.

MR. WILLIAM LEE-WARNER, formerly British Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, and now of the India Office, read a paper before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts in London at the Imperial Institute, on "The Moral Advance of the Peoples of India during the Reign of Queen Victoria." Lord Herschell presided.

Mr. W. Lee-Warner remarked that under the auspices of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce more than seventy papers had been read since 1869 dealing mainly with the development of India's material resources. The subject with which he proposed to deal was, he feared, a contentious one, and he must expect to excite a sense of disappointment. It seemed to him that since our Queen ascended throne there had been influences at work in British India which had to some extent altered the tone of the people, raised their level of moral welfare, and improved their conception of duty to each other. It was a wonderful testimony to our capacity for organisation that so much of the work of our administration was performed, and well performed, by the natives whom we had educated. But it was generally asserted that if our directing hand should be withdrawn there would be a speedy relapse. Education, municipal self-government, and a freedom of writing and of association had no doubt made themselves felt, but there were 271 millions in the country who had never yet learnt to read or write. Some streaks of reflected light might penetrate from the upper stratum of educated society into the densely packed multitudes that lay beneath it. But the moral atmosphere of the peoples must be warmed before it could catch the fire of new ideas and ambition lighted from above. Moreover, the believers in the down-grade theory must recon with the fact that it was not of advantage to the uppper classes that the masses should awake to a new life. Looking back upon the reign of the Queen in relation to India, Mr. Lee-Warner proceeded to give the foremost place in his inquiry to the abolition of slavery ; the second place to the principle of British law, in that it recognised no difference between the strong and the weak, on the rich and the poor ; and the next place to those humane endeavours to protect the weak and relieve the distressed which had been written on the Statute book as well as in the annals of our administration for last sixty years. The law of 1843, the speaker said, broke the spell which religion and the selfishness of the upper-classes had cast upon man's proper instinct of freedom and progress. That law, in killing slavery, opened the doors of justice equally to all subjects, whether bond or free. It affected the lowest and most numerous classes of the people, and the Indian peoples awoke in gladness from the sleep of centuries to a new life. No doubt the full effects of the measure were not yet realised. The absence of thrift and enterprise in the working classes and their toleration of oppressive customs were the natural outcome of their former servile condition. The denial to women of any social or personal rights, which found expression in the opposition raised to the abolition of suttee, and to the Age of Consent Bill and to reforms in the matter of child marriages or, widow remarriage, was not surprising in a society where children and women were kidnapped and sold into slavery. But the social distempers to which the long prevalence of slavery had exposed parts of Indian society would, in course of time, find a remedy in the education of the upper classes and in the constant experience of British administration by the lower classes. Throughout this administration there breathed a spirit of benovolence and humanity that appealed forcibly to the hearts of the population, and made itself felt in the relief or advancement of the people committed to our care. To sum up, there was a new spirit infused in the country, a movement from status to contract, a breaking with the traditional passivity and immobility of Indian society, in which the masses formerly accepted the upper castes at their own estimata and were content to be slaves. Millions had felt the thrill of hope and desire, and in time to come it would be found that the desire of the Queen-Empress for any thing which tended to brighten the lives and ameliorate the condition of the poor had been translated into actual facts. (Applause).

Lord Herschell opened the discussion. Speaking, he said, from his own experience in India, and according to men capable of holding an opinion, there was no doubt that during the last fifty or sixty years an idea had grown in our vast dependency that justice was administered there in a thoroughly impartial manner. (Applause.) He thought the absence of corruption was a fact of which we might well be proud.—Sir Steuart C. Bayley and Sir Alfred Lyall denied that slavery, as commonly understood, prevailed in India.—Mr. C. Krishna Menon (College of Agriculture Madras) declared that what had prevailed in India before the advent of the British was a patriarchal system by which the rich looked after the poor. Although he (Mr Menon) did not defend suttee, Mr. Lee-Warner was wrong in saying widows were dragged to the funeral pyre. They went quite voluntarily.

MR. CECIL RHODES IN LNODON.

THE liner Dunvegan Castle, with Mr. Rhodes on board, arrived at Plymouth on Jan. 22. Major-Gen. Sir F. Carrington and the majority of the passengers landed, but Mr. Rhodes elected to come with the liner to London. A party of officials of the Chartered Company and others who went in a tender to meet the ship were evidently unprepared for this, and they decided to join him in the trip. The Dunvegan Castle arrived at Tilbury at five o'clock on the evening of Jan. 23, but it was seven o'clock before the party left the vessel. At the landing stage Mr. Rhodes slipped and fell ; and a singular accident happened at the docks station. A special train, consisting of a saloon and a brake, was in waiting for the party, but no sooner had Mr. Rhodes and Dr. Rutherfoord Harris entered the carriage than, owing to a misunderstanding, the signal to start was given, and the others had to come on with the rest of the passengers by ordinary train. There was nothing in the nature of a demonstration either at Tilbury or Fenchurch-street, the arrival of the voyagers not being expected by the general public, or even by the railway officials, with the exception of those in charge of the arrangements for the special train. Mr. Rhodes and his fellow-traveller drove to the Burlington Hotel. Sir C. Metcalfe, Dr. Sauer, Mr. Alfred Beit, and Mr and the Hon. Mrs. Rochfort Maguire followed. Mr Hawksley (solicitor to Mr. Rhodes), who had joined the ship at Plymouth, was also of the party.

VISIT TO DR. JAMESON.

Mr. Rhodes visited Dr. Jameson on Jan. 24. The conversation between the ex-Premier and the doctor lasted for over an hour, the whole situation in South Africa being carefully and fully discussed.

PROLONGED INTERVIEW WITH MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Rhodes, on Jan. 25, walked to the Colonial Office, and was closed with Mr. Chamberlain over two hours. As on the former visit of Mr. Rhodes, Lord Selborne, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, was present throughout the meeting.

A FRENCH VIEW OF MR. RHODES.

In an article eulogising the work done by Mr. Cecil Rhodes in South Africa the *Gaulois* says :—

We must congratulate ourselves on the fact that Mr. Rhodes has sown the seeds of misunderstandings between Great Britain and Germany, which can only become more aggravated, for Mr. Rhodes finds himself in opposition to Germans alone. The population of Germany is constantly increasing, and this involves a constantly inceasing need of healhy Colonies.

The article concludes with the question :—"What kind of figures will be presented before political justice by the man who, for fifteen years, has worked more than any one else for the aggrandisement of Great Britain ?

SIR FREDERICK CARRINGTON.

Sir Frederick Carrington, after landing at Plymouth from South Africa, went to visit his relatives at Guildford. He came to town on Jan. 25, and he and Col. Baden Powell reported themselves at the War Office, afterwards going to the Colonial Office, where they had interviews with several of the chief officials. It is understood that Sir Frederick Carrington, after a short leave of absence will go back to Gibraltar to resume his command of the British troops there.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE CHARTERED COMMITTEE.

In the House of Commons, on Jan. 25, in reply to Sir Wiliam Harcourt and Mr. Maclean, Mr. Balfour said that till the debate on the Addrets concluded he could not make any announcement as to the day when the resolution of the Colonial Secretary for the reappointment of the Select Committee on South African affairs would be moved.

A MOST WONDERFUL BUILDING up of the constitution takes place after Holloways famous medicines have been used for a reasonable time. They are pre-eminent above all other remedies, more particularly for the cure of liver complaints and disorders of the stomach ; carpenters, bricklayers, &c , would find the Ointment invaluable for curing wounds, cuts, sores, and bruises. Men in all conditions of life find it of incalculable benefit, as it penetrates internally, and thus strikes at the root of the ailment. The Pills act like magic in curing low spirits, and they repel all attacks on the nerves through excitement, excessive heat, brain worry consequent on business troubles, &c. They purify the blood, and give a new lease of strength to the constitution.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Emir, 2606 tons, Captain J H Robson, sailed yesterday for Diamond Island, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bhundara, 2,220 tons, Captain P Kerr, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Rangoon, (3rd February), with a cargo of rice.

THE P and O Co's s s Mazagon, 3,280 tons, Captain E J Andrews, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Moji (22nd January), with a cargo of 6,000 tons of coal.

THE s s Hermes, 849 tons, Captain J C Jensen, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B I S N Co's s s Roma, 1,742 tons, Captain A F Manwaring, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's s s Persepolis, Captain M Etienne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh (6th February), with a general cargo and seven deck passengers.

THE City Line s s City of Perth, 2,578 tons, Captain J Wilson, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo, Mr A McLaggan and Mr Lyons as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Patna, 1,164 tons, Captain R Kendall, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Lee, Mrs Parkman, Mr F Seplarsher, and 10 deck.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nailang 2,861 tons, Captain J Bullock, R N R, which arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta (16th January) via coast ports, brought a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Booldana, 2,144 tons, Captain C Hugill, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta (23rd January) via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mrs Potts and child and 8 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, sailed on Saturday last, for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Colonel J R B Bennett, Mr D M Barnes, Schoolmaster Weldon and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Tyler, Mr Hart Davies, Mr T M Filgate, Lieutenant Freeth, Lieutenant Morton, Miss Woodcock, Mr and Mrs Mehta, Conductor Jackson and two children, Mr John and child, Mrs Burn, Mr M Bezonjee, Mr W Narayen, 5 troops and 232 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Rosetta, 2,039 tons, Captain F M Tiliard, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J R B Glassop, Mr E Jokurfudin, Mr Biamura, Mrs F Price, Mr Fernandes, Major Owen, Captain and Mrs Hughes, Mr Gilbert and five deck.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Booldana s	Hugill	Calcutta, Jan 23.
	Hermes s	Jensen	Karachi, Feb 10.
	Mazagon s	Andrews	Moji, Jan 22.
	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi, Feb 11.
	Rosetta s	Tillard	Shanghai, Jan 23.
	Bhundara s	Kerr	Rangoon, Feb 3.21
14	Persepolis s	Etienne	Busreh, Feb 6.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Emir s	Robson	Diamond Island.
	Ganges s	Creery	Aden.
	City of Perth s	Wilson	Karachi.
	Kola s	Whitehead	Karachi.
14	Roma s	Manwaring	Calcutta, &c.
	Patna s	Kendall	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer India, for London, &c.
" Dwarka, for Karachi, &c.
" Dido, for Hull, &c.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

India s, 4185, Briscoe
Shannon s, 2380, Crewe
Clio s, 1778, Johnson
Imaum s, 2703, Penberthy
Iran s, 4066, Hughes
Imperialist s, 2190, Wakeford
Apollo s, 2429, Dixon
Dido s, 3127, Watson
Bisagno s, 2499, Mancini
Peshawur s, 2202, Vibert
Thames s, 2321, Nantes
Florida s, 2050, Young
Idzumi Maru s, 1999, Curnon
Emir s, 2606, Robson
Matin s, 2432, Archer
Remus s, 1722, Schwaner
City of Perth s, 2590, Wilson
Afghan s, 1439, Barton (for sale)
Inglewood sp, 997, Taylor
Mascotte s, 2018, Ross

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H. M. S. Lapwing, Story
H. M. S. Assaye, Cave.
H. M. Hulk Tenasserim, Goodridge.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
	November				
11	Woodcock	Ogindinssen	Somali coast		
	January				
15	Marathon H M's	Chisholm	Perim		
20	B Innerdale	Wisnom	Cardiff	2	Calcutta
27	A Provana It Men of War	Colltiletti	Zeilla	4	Zeilla
[illegible]	S Berkhud	Grant	Somali coast	1	Perim, &c
28	Murvet	Tahir Bey	Suez		Suez
29	Minto R I M.	Ford	Zeilla	7	Zeilla
30	Calypso	Sorich	Batoum	8	Colombo F O
	Volta It Transport	Rossi	Zanzibar	4	Mussowa, &c
31	Z Mexican M of War	Monasterio	Colombo	6	Port Said F O
	C Maclean	Walker	Tellicherry	31	London
	Herzog	V Issendorff	Hamburg		Zanzibar
	February				
1	Arcadia	Loggin	London	1	Sydney
	Cossack H M's	Fisher	Bombay		
	Chusan	Broun	London	2	Calcutta
2	King Arthur	Hensen	Bussorah		Jeddah
	Mombassa	Stevenson	London		Calcutta
	Duke of Argyll	Cundy	London		Brisbane
	Falcon	Craig	Somali coast	4	Hodeida
3	Duke of Devonshire	Long	Brisbane	3	London
	Stentor	Lycett	Jeddah		
	Africa	Pollieri	Mussowa	3	Mussowa
4	Usra	Phippen	Cardiff		
	Himalaya	Adamson	Sydney	4	London
	Carthage	De Horne	Bombay		
	Roxby	Shield	Cardiff		
	Hoseinee	Hughes	Bombay	4	Jeddah
	E Simons	Manbeuge	Marseilles	5	Bombay
5	Volute	Carter	Batoum		Colombo F O
6	Ava	Bourdon	Marseilles	6	Madagascar
	A Provana It Men of War	Colltiletti	Zeilla		
	Barbarsossa	Richter	Bremen	6	Sydney
	Imperatrix	Ressovich	Bombay	7	Trieste
	Arabistan	Patton	Cardiff		Barcelona
	Montevideo	Sewano	Manilla	6	
7	Goa	Plommer	Bombay		
	S Berkhun	Grant	Somali coast		

Aden, February 7.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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Indigestion, Hoarseness,
Diarrhœa,
Wounds & Burns,
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Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only makers.

THE BUSY HOUSEWIFE.

A LADY in England, Mrs. J. Pettett, 20, Riverdale-road, Plumstead, near London, has had an interesting experience. About three months ago she caught a chill, which resulted in pleurisy and dropsy. An able doctor was called, but she gradually became worse, enduring acute agony, and growing daily more and more enfeebled and wasted—a mere shadow of her former self. It began to be said amongst her friends: "The poor thing is not long for this world." As a last resource her husband, having heard of the beneficial effects of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, procured some of them. The result was truly marvellous. She was quickly transformed from a helpless, bed-ridden, pain-racked creature to a strong and healthy woman.

To a *West Ham Herald* reporter Mrs. Pettett herself gave confirmatory information.

"About three years ago," she said, "my health began to fail me; I became weak, languid, and depressed. Life was a burden. I consulted my doctor, on whose advice I took change of air and scene, but they did me no good. My appetite failed, and I began gradually to waste away. I caught a cold, and pleurisy and dropsy ensued, causing me excruciating pain. I took to my bed, scarcely able to move hand or foot."

"Why did you send for Dr. Williams' Pills?"

"We were induced to do so by some neighbours who had tried them, and reported marvellous things of their effect in 'building up' the system. I took three Pills per day; the numbness left me after the first day, and in three or four days the pleurisy and dropsy had so far gone that I, who had been hitherto helpless as a baby, was able to leave my bed. Gradually both pleurisy and dropsy disappeared, and they have not troubled me since. My appetite is now excellent; and I can perform all my household duties, washing included." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

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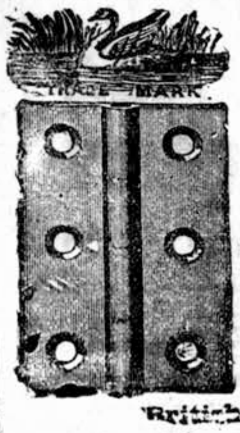

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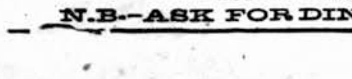

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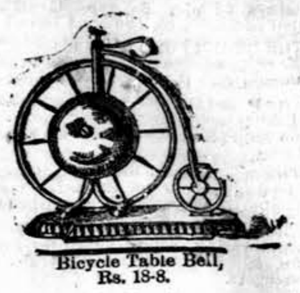

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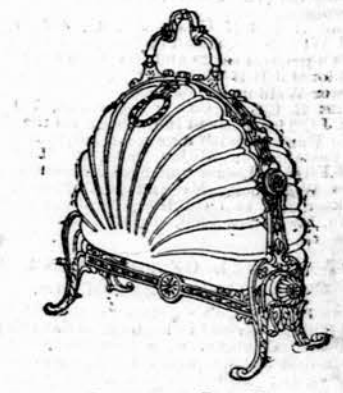

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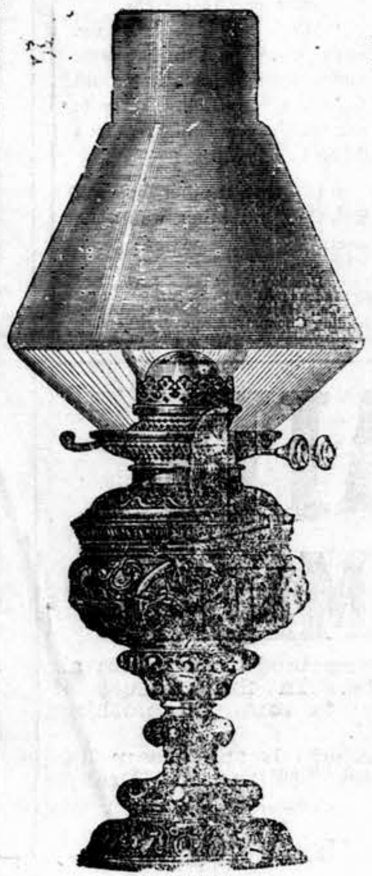

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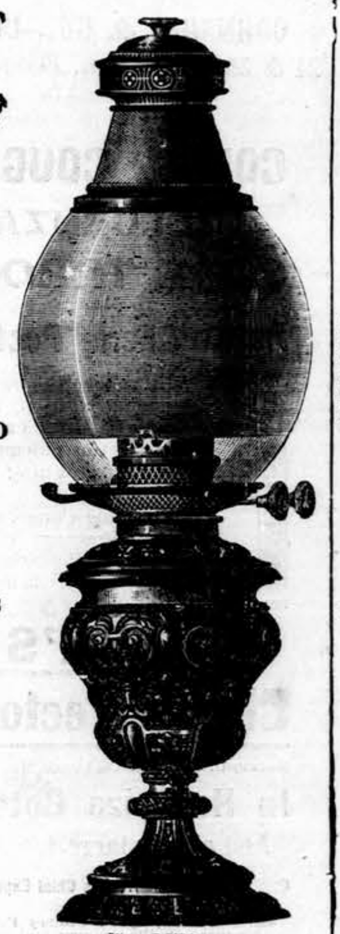

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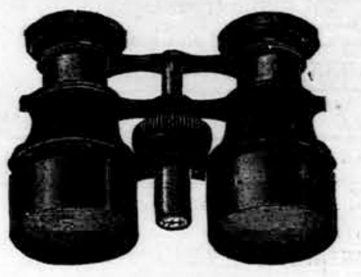

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